



Bellingham 12kW Multi-fuel stove (BLM12SE)

Please hand these instructions to the stove user when installation is complete.
Leave the system ready for operation and instruct the user in the correct use of the
appliance and operation of controls.

Installation should only be carried out by a suitably qualified installer.
Dimplex recommend using an installer who is registered with HETAS (UK) or with INFO
(Republic of Ireland). Installation must comply with all current Building Regulations.

UK

IE

08/52388/0 - Issue 1
29 Jul 2014

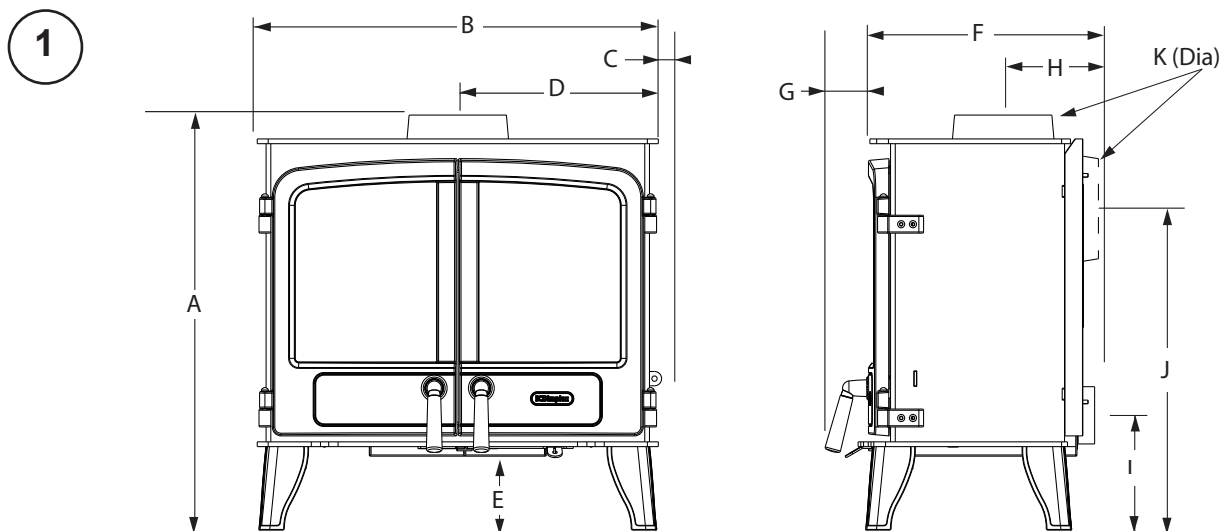
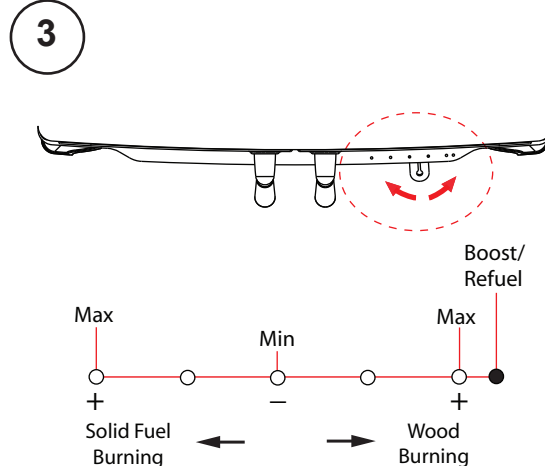
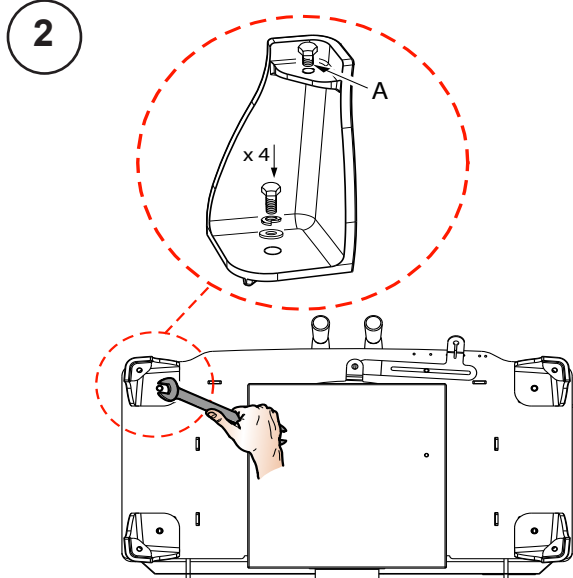


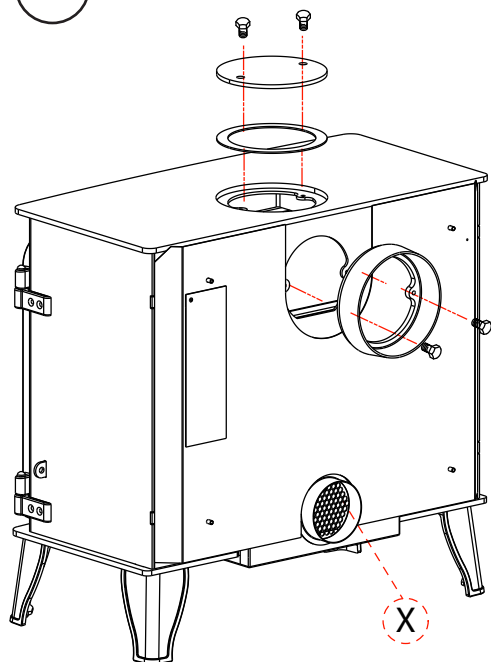
Table 1 - Dimensions	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
Bellingham 12kw	696	680	35	340	120	383	70	155	193	549	152

Note: All Dimensions in mm. Dimensions stated may be subject to a slight \pm variation. (25.4mm = 1")

Table 2 - Technical Specification		Bellingham 12kw (BLM12SE)	
		Wood	Solid Fuel (Ancit)
Nominal heat output	kW	11.6	11.5
Efficiency	%	74.8	74.0
CO Emission (@13% O ₂)	%	0.23	0.07
Flue Gas Temp	°C	381	389
Flue Gas Mass Flow	g/s	8.4	6.9
Refuel Period	hr	1	
Safe Distance to Combustibles	mm	Sides 450mm Rear 500mm	
Flue Outlet Size	mm / inch	152 / 6	
Product Weight	kg	120	
Additional Room Ventillation Required	cm ²	see table 4	



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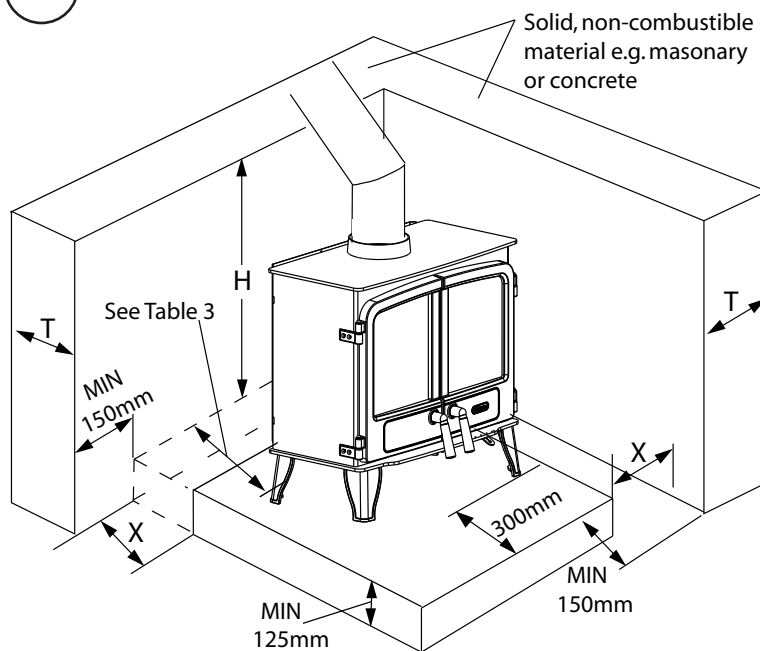
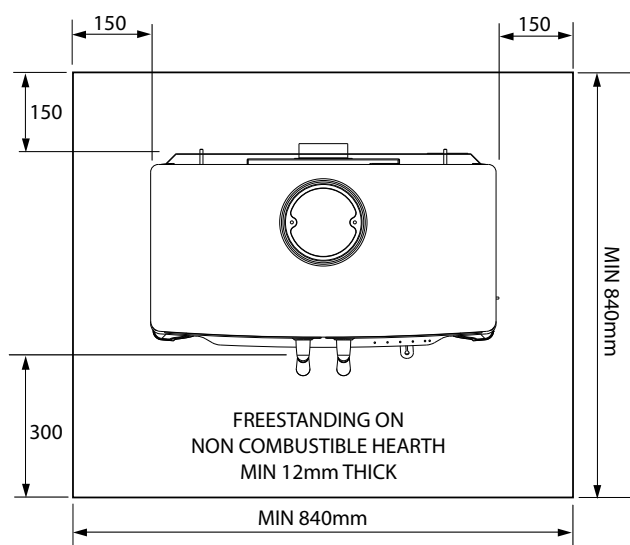


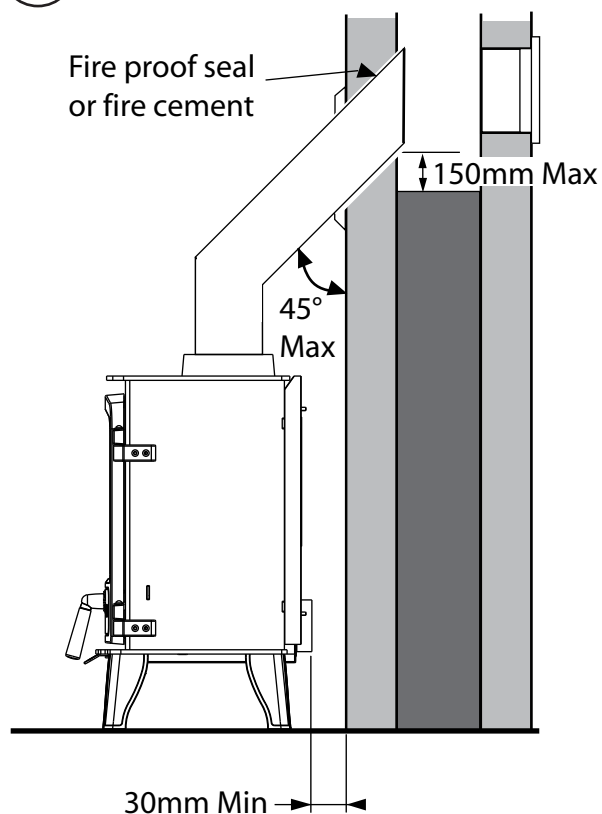
Table 3 - Position of Hearth & Appliance from adjacent walls

Hearth distance 'X' from wall	Appliance distance from walls	Min Wall Thickness 'T'	Min Wall height 'H'
0mm	0 - 50mm	200mm	Height of appliance +300mm or 1200mm from hearth (whichever is greater)
0mm	51 - 150mm	75mm	
0 - 150mm	150 - 300mm	75mm	
+150mm	+300mm	No Minimum Requirement	

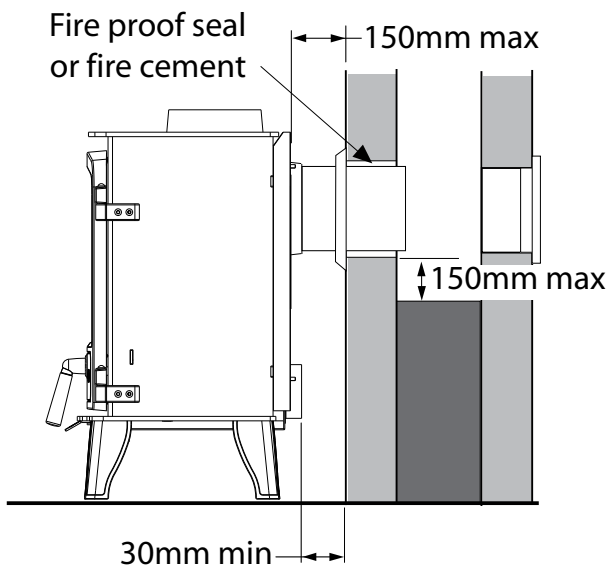
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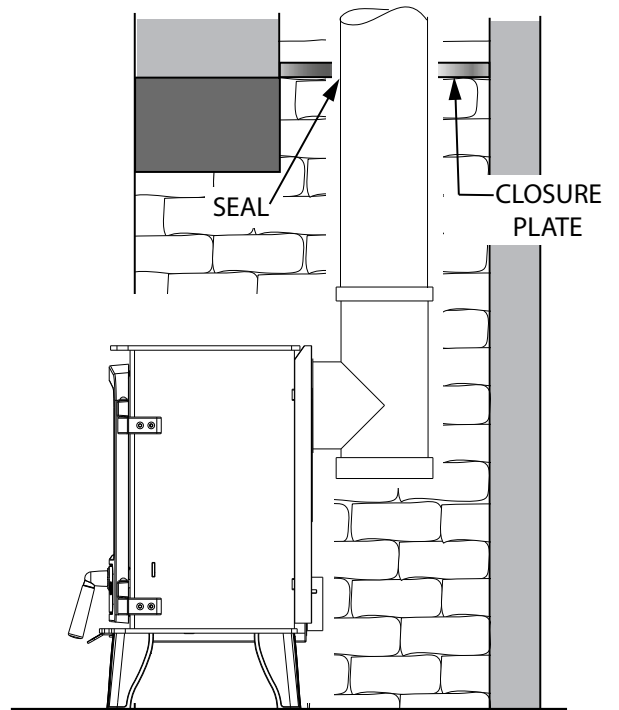
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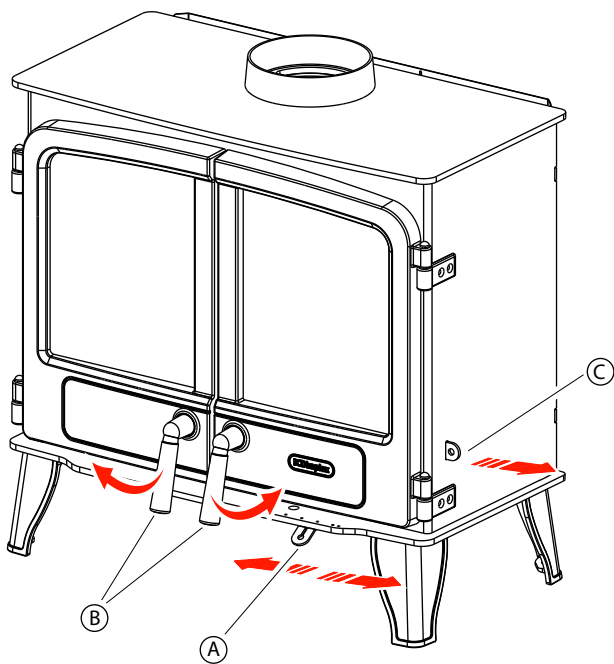
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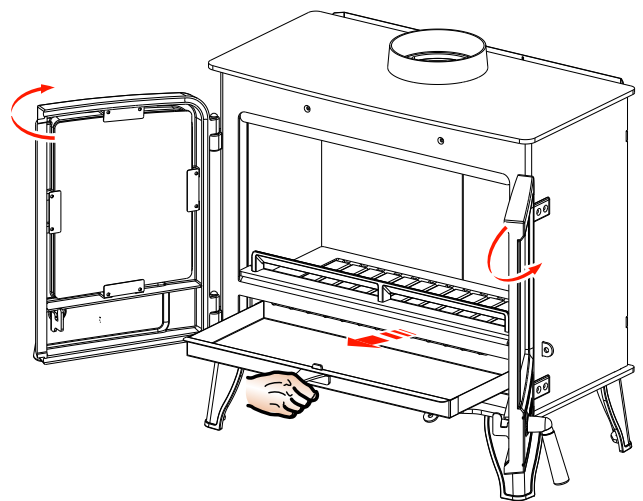
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Bellingham 12kW (BLM12SE)

IMPORTANT: THESE INSTRUCTIONS SHOULD BE READ CAREFULLY AND RETAINED FOR FUTURE REFERENCE

Important Safety Advice

Please read these instructions carefully before installing or using this appliance. Failure to do so may result in damage to persons and property.

Installation of this appliance must be carried out by a suitably qualified competent person in accordance with all Building Regulations, including those referring to Local Authority Bye-Laws, National and European Standards and Codes of Practice.

Do not install this appliance on a shared flue.

Do not fit an extractor fan in the same room as this appliance.

Ensure that there is adequate ventilation in the room in accordance with building standards. Do not obstruct any of the air inlets or outlets on the appliance.

A flue damper should not be fitted when burning solid fuels other than wood.

This appliance operates at very high temperatures and retains its heat for a period after use. Do not touch any surfaces while in use. All persons including children and the infirm should be warned of this and not allowed to touch any surfaces while in use. Please use a suitable fireguard to prevent contact when in use.

Do not place any photographs, paintings, TV's or other combustible items near the appliance as exposure to hot surfaces will cause damage. Maintain safe distances from combustible materials in accordance with these instructions – please refer to Table 5.

The operator must use the tools provided. The glove provided is a tool.

This appliance is for domestic heating use only in accordance with these operating instructions. Do not make any unauthorised changes to the appliance.

Do not burn petroleum coke fuels, household waste or plastic in this appliance.

Burn only fuels with a low moisture content, such as smokeless fuel or properly seasoned wood. Burning soft or wet fuels such as unseasoned timber or peat will only result in a build up of tar in the stove and the chimney and will cause staining of the glass.

Do not use flammable liquids to ignite the fire.

Avoid the use of aerosols in the vicinity of the stove when it is in operation.

Clean your chimney at least twice a year and check the baffle plate monthly to ensure there are no blockages. Do not allow a build up of ash to occur in the ash pan as this will cause the grate to burn out prematurely.

Regular maintenance should be carried out by a suitably qualified engineer.

Health and Safety Precautions

Handling: This product is heavy and should be handled with care to avoid the possibility of personal injury when moving or servicing. Adequate facilities must be available for the unloading and handling of this appliance. Use protective clothing.

Fire Cement/Glue: Some types of fire cement/glue are caustic and should not be allowed to come into contact with the skin. Use suitable protective gloves when handling. In case of contact, wash immediately with plenty of water.

Asbestos: This appliance contains no asbestos. If there is a possibility of disturbing asbestos as a result of installation then specialist guidance must be sought prior to installing.

Installation Instructions

General

These instructions give a guide for the installation of the stove but in no way absolves the installer from responsibilities to conform to all relevant standards relating to the installation of solid fuel appliances.

We recommend that for UK installations a HETAS registered installer should be used, who will be able to give a Certificate of Compliance that installation complies with Building Regulations. In Ireland a registered installer from the Irish Nationwide Fireplace Organisation should be used.

Please note that to the best of our abilities these instructions are correct at time of printing, however we cannot be held responsible for any differences in legislation which may occur in the future.

Assembly of the stove

The stove is bolted to the crate by the legs to prevent damage during transportation. Unscrew the fixing bolts (**see 'A' Fig 2**) to release the crate before placing the stove in the desired location. The bolts can be re-used to stabilise the product for uneven floors.

To make the product easier for handling on installation, remove the liner bricks, baffle plate, grate bars and ashpan. Place these in a secure place to avoid damage. These must be refitted after installation.

The stove is supplied ready for top flue connection. For rear flue connection, rearrange the flue cap, gasket and collar arrangement as shown (**Fig 4**). The punch-out section on the heat shield will need to be removed using shears for rear flue connection. Tighten all fixing screws to ensure parts are airtight.

Chimney & Flue Connections

The stove may be connected to an existing chimney or a relined chimney using a flue pipe made of cast iron, 316 grade stainless steel or vitreous enamelled steel, nominal thickness 1.2mm. The diameter of the steel flue pipe should be 150mm (6") minimum.

Before installing on an existing clay chimney, check that it is in good condition; dry and free from cracks and obstructions. The diameter of any existing clay flue should not be less than 150mm and not more than 230mm. If these requirements are not met, the chimney should be relined by a suitable method by a qualified person.

The chimney height and the position of the chimney terminal should conform to Building Regulations. If you have any doubts about the suitability of your chimney, consult your local dealer or stockist. The chimney must be swept thoroughly before connection to the stove and swept every six months thereafter.

If there is no existing chimney then a prefabricated block chimney or a twin walled insulated stainless steel flue to BS4543 can be used. These must be fitted in accordance with the manufacturers instructions and in compliance with Building Regulations.

Connect the flue pipe to the stove making sure that it fits snugly into the base of the flue collar. Seal the collar and flue connection with fire cement or with other suitable high temperature sealant. Add flue sections as required; note that all flue sockets must face upwards. Ensure that the flue pipe end is no closer than 76mm to the side or rear of the chimney walls. It is essential that all connections between the stove and the chimney flue are sealed and made airtight.

Avoid using bends greater than 45° to the vertical (**Fig 7**). All flue pipes should be as close to vertical where possible. For rear flue connection the length of the horizontal run of the flue pipe should not exceed 150mm (**Fig 8**). Both chimney and flue pipe must be accessible for cleaning and if ALL parts of the chimney cannot be reached, a soot door must be fitted to enable this to be done.

This product must not be installed on a shared flue.

Flue Draught

The chimney should be checked before the stove is installed to ensure that there is adequate flue pull. The draught can be checked initially by using a smoke match close to the flue opening. If the chimney doesn't pull the smoke it may suggest that the chimney needs further attention. Any remedial work to the chimney flue should be carried out by a suitably qualified engineer.

A flue draught of minimum 12 Pascal to maximum 25 Pascal is required for satisfactory appliance performance. The flue draught should be checked under fire at high output and if it exceeds the recommended maximum a flue draught stabiliser (or flue damper as it is also known) must be fitted so the rate of burning can be controlled and prevent overfiring.

Flue Damper (Not Supplied)

When burning wood, a flue damper may be fitted to reduce the draught through the stove if the draught is too high. When the damper is set in the open position the chimney draws at full draught, increasing the volume of air flow through the stove and flue. Shutting the damper restricts the flow, slowing the rate of burning. The damper should be fitted to the stove flue and should be the same size as the flue pipe. As a rule it should be fitted no closer than 700mm from the flue outlet of the appliance.

A flue damper should not be fitted when burning solid fuels other than wood.

Room Ventilation

For safe operation this stove must be provided with combustion air supply in addition to normal room ventilation, in accordance with Building Regulations. Minimum ventilation requirements vary depending on whether the dwelling is considered to be of standard construction or of airtight construction, or if a flue draught stabiliser has been fitted. The required open air vent sizes are as follows:

Table 4 - Additional Room Ventilation Required	
Standard build dwellings {air permeability $>5.0\text{m}^3/(\text{h.m}^2)$ }	
No Flue Stabiliser	39 cm ²
With Flue Stabiliser	75 cm ²
Airtight build dwellings {air permeability $\leq 5.0\text{m}^3/(\text{h.m}^2)$ }	
No Flue Stabiliser	66 cm ²
With Flue Stabiliser	102 cm ²

The air inlet is located on the rear of the stove (see 'X' **Fig 4**) and must be positioned with at least 30mm clearance - it must not be blocked under any circumstance. Direct air supply to the stove can also be made by connecting the air inlet to an external wall vent using standard 4" flexible aluminium ducting. Plastic ducting must not be used.

An extractor fan must not be used in the same room as this appliance.

Floor Protection & Installation Clearances

In all instances the stove must be positioned on a non-combustible hearth that conforms to Building Regulations and is firm, secure and capable of supporting the stove. Care should be taken to ensure the stove is level.

The stove can be installed in suitably sized recess, either purpose built or an existing fireplace. In this instance Building Regulations require that a solid constructional hearth of minimum 125mm must be used, including the thickness of the floor and any decorative top surface (e.g. tiling). We recommend a minimum air circulation space of at least 150mm around the sides and rear and 300mm above the top to obtain maximum heat output and for access to the rear of the stove.

Building regulations stipulate minimum wall clearances for stoves from adjacent walls and constructional hearth (**Table 3 & Fig 5**).

The stove can also be installed freestanding in the room. In this instance a reduced thickness hearth may be used, which must be made from non-combustible board, sheet or tiles of minimum thickness 12mm. (**Fig 6**) shows the minimum distances required from the hearth edge to the sides of the stove.

In all cases allow an apron of at least 300mm at the front of the stove in case of spills when de-ashing.

Table 5 shows the minimum safe distances to combustible materials which must be observed in all installations.

Any surrounding combustible material should not exceed 80°C,

Table 5	Sides	Rear
Bellingham 12kW	450mm	500mm

Existing Fireplace

An existing fireplace opening can be bricked up or sealed with a register plate, 2.5mm sheet steel or concrete. A short length of flue pipe may then be used to connect the stove to the chimney. Ideally the old fireplace should be filled in so that there is a smooth streamlined entry into the flueway. (**Fig 8**)

Typical installation for Inglenook Fireplaces

Inglenook fireplaces can have very large bore chimneys (**Fig 9**). Check with your installer – you may need a stainless steel flexible flue liner for solid fuel fitting.

Commissioning

Upon completion of installation, the stove and flue system should be tested by a suitably qualified person to make sure it is safe for normal use. A smoke draw test should be completed to check for soundness of joints and seals and also that all smoke and fumes are taken from the appliance up the chimney and emitted safely.

First warm the flue with a blowlamp or similar for about 10 minutes. Place a lit smoke pellet on the centre of the grate with the air controls open. Close the door – the smoke should be drawn up the flue and be seen to exit from the flue terminal. Complete the test with all windows and doors shut in the room where the appliance is fitted.

If a ceiling fan is present it must be operated on max for the duration of the test. If there are any extraction fans in adjacent rooms these too must be operated on maximum setting during the test with the interconnecting doors open. If any spillage occurs, recheck the suitability of the flue system making sure there is adequate air supply to the room (as per Building Regulations).

Light the appliance and slowly increase the temperature to operating levels. Open the main fire door when the appliance reaches normal operating condition and carry out a spillage test using a smoke match or pellet around the door opening. If any spillage occurs, open all windows, allow the fire to go out and recheck the flue system and ventilation.

Operating Instructions

Warning: This appliance and its operating handles become hot when the stove is in use and for some time afterwards. For your safety use the glove provided.

Initial Firing of Stove

Please note that the stove paint and fire cement cures during the initial firing period. Upon first lighting, smoke may rise from the surface of the stove as the paint cures and this can give off a strong smell, however this is quite normal. The room must be left well ventilated during the running in period until any smells dissipate. We suggest that you vacate the room during this period checking on the stove periodically. If necessary an air circulation fan may be used to facilitate air movement and remove any odours.

Start by lighting a small fire, then gradually build the fire until you reach the maximum output for a period of 2-3 hrs. This is to ensure that the paint and fire cement cures fully. If with the first lighting the maximum temperature is not reached, the above mentioned effects may arise later on. Always build the fire gradually as this allows castings to relax and consolidate location, especially after long idle periods when the stove has not been in use.

Air Controls

The stove heat output is controlled using the air slide below the door (see Fig 3). For wood burning the slide should be operated to the right. When burning solid fuel the slide should be moved to the left. In both instances the minimum burn position is when the slide is in the central position. The further the slide is moved from the centre position the more air will be supplied to the fire and the greater the heat output for either wood or solid fuel burning.

The doors are opened by turning the handles as shown (B - Fig 10). To lock the doors when closed, turn handles in opposite direction.

Lighting the Stove

Before lighting the fire check that the grate is set in the correct position for the fuel you are burning and that the stove has been de-ashed fully. When burning wood only the grate bars may be left in the flat position with the grate arm pushed in (see C - Fig 10). When burning solid fuel or mixed fuel types the grate bars must be in the upright position with the grate arm fully extended.

Place fire lighters or paper and 5-6 pieces of dry kindling on the grate. Light the fire at base and allow the kindling to light fully across the grate. Build the fire up gradually using small refills of fuel until there is a good fire bed and the fire is well established.

Running the Stove

When refuelling with wood, leave the air control in the boost position fully to the right (as shown Fig 3) and if necessary open the door slightly for about 1 minute to quickly establish flames and reduce smoke output. Close the door and leave the air control in the boost position for about 3 minutes, until the new fuel is burning brightly.

If refuelling with solid fuel move the slide fully to the left position for maximum undergrate air. Once the fuel is alight reduce back the air supply to the desired output. Do not refill the stove above the level of the rear brick.

When your fuel is well alight you can start to restrict the air intake to the desired setting. Your stove is burning with maximum efficiency when a bright fire is achieved using minimum air inlet.

Never leave the stove unattended until the logs are burning well and the air supply has been adjusted down to desired level.

Note that refuelling onto a low firebed causes excessive smoke to occur. Refuelling must be carried out onto a sufficient quantity of glowing embers to ignite fuel in a reasonable period. If there are too few embers add kindling first to get fire going again before refuelling.

For optimum performance the stove should not be overfilled with fuel above the height of the rear brick, ideally the top 1" height of the rear brick should be visible at all times. Overfilling can cause poor operation, excessive smoke to occur and possible damage to baffle plate. The stove must not be operated with the door left open.

The stove is not suitable for overnight burning, however it can be banked up to burn for extended periods. Before refuelling, empty the ashpan, especially when burning solid fuel. Open air controls and let the fire burn brightly for a short period before reducing air supply; the exact setting required will depend on the fuel used and the chimney draw so some practice may be necessary. To revive the fire, open air supply until the fire is burning brightly, de-ash if necessary and refuel. Set air controls as required.

Notes on Wood Burning

Burn only dry, well seasoned wood, which should have been cut, split and stacked for a minimum of 12 months (24 months is better) with free air movement around all sides of the stack to enable it to dry out. Burning wet or unseasoned wood will create tar deposits in the stove and chimney and will not produce a satisfactory heat output. When loading wood, make sure that the end grain of the wood in the stove is pointing away from the glass otherwise the moisture and gases coming from the end grain of the wood will dirty the glass.

Table 6 - Maximum log lengths

Bellingham 12kW	530mm (21")
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Notes on Solid Fuel burning (Other than Wood)

Always de-ash the stove before burning solid fuel and do not let the ash build up to the underside of the grate bars. If ash is allowed to build up it will stifle the air flow through the grate and will eventually cause the fire to die. Air passing through the firebed cools the grate. Distortion or burning out of the grate bars is nearly always caused by ash being allowed to build up on the underside of the grate. With some solid fuels a residue of burnt fuel or clinker will accumulate on the grate. It is important it is to empty the ash pan and remove clinker after each firing of the stove.

We recommend the use of HETAS approved manufactured smokeless fuels. Note that different types of fuel will give different performances. Using the stove as an incinerator for household waste invalidates the warranty is not recommended as fumes from plastic, etc will cause pollution to the atmosphere and will cause damage to the stove.

Petroleum coke fuels, bituminous (smokey) coal or household waste should not be burned in this appliance.

De-Ashing

To de-ash the grate draw the riddle lever in and out using the hand tool provided, with a slow positive action (C - Fig 10). The ash pan should be emptied each time after operating the stove so not to let build up of ash occur. For efficient burning of your appliance, make sure the grate is clear of unburnt debris; e.g. nails, etc. It is best to wait until the stove and ash has cooled before removing the ash pan. To remove, open the stove door by turning the handle anticlockwise (B - Fig 10) then using the hand tool lift the ash pan out of the fire (Fig 11). **Allow the ash to cool fully before disposing in a bin.**

Shut down Periods

If shutting down the stove for long periods (e.g. for summer months) make sure that all ash is removed from the stove and that the chimney flue ways and baffle plate are brushed clean. When the stove is cold a vacuum may be used to remove any residual ash or soot. Close the door and leave the air control in the boost position. This action will ensure air circulation through the appliance and will help to avoid corrosion and condensation within the appliance during this shut down period.

Safety Notes for Your Guidance

FIRES CAN BE DANGEROUS.

Always use a fire guard in the presence of children, the elderly or the infirm. Inform all persons the dangers of high temperatures during operation of the appliance including the stove pipe.

Use operating tools provided.

DO NOT OVER FIRE.

It is possible to fire the stove beyond its design capacity. This could damage the stove, so watch for signs of over firing. If any part of the stove starts to glow red, the stove is in an over fire situation and the controls should be adjusted accordingly to reduce air intake. Never leave the stove unattended for long periods without adjusting the controls to a safe setting. Careful air supply control should be exercised at all times.

Warning - Fume Emissions

Properly installed and operated, this appliance will not emit fumes. Occasional fumes from de-ashing and refuelling may occur. Persistent fume emission must not be tolerated. If fume emission does persist, then the following immediate action must be taken:

1. Open doors and windows to ventilate the room.
2. Let the fire out, or eject and safely dispose of fuel from the appliance.
3. When the stove has cooled, check for chimney flue blockage and clean if required.
4. Do not attempt to relight the fire until the cause has been identified. If necessary seek professional advice.

General Maintenance

Baffle Plate: This should be removed at least once a month to prevent any build up of soot or ash, which could lead to blocked flue ways and dangerous fume emission. This must be done when the stove is cold. Once the baffle plate is removed the chimney/flueway can be swept through the appliance.

The baffle plate holds the side bricks in position and uses two extended tabs to locate on top of the bricks while the rear edge rests on the tertiary air bar. To facilitate easy removal the log bar can be removed by unscrewing the transport fixing bolt on the underside (It is not necessary to refit this bolt for normal stove operation). Please note the baffle plate position before removal.

To remove the baffle plate, lift the front edge and slide it forwards until it drops down clearing the front edge of the side bricks. The rear of the plate should now clear the back brick & airwash. Holding the plate in horizontal position, carefully rotate the baffle plate clockwise until the tabs on the lower side becomes free. The bottom side can then be pulled forward from the side brick and the plate can be removed.

Stove Body: The stove is finished with a heat resistant paint and this can be cleaned with a soft brush. Do not clean while the stove is hot, wait until it has cooled down. The finish can be renovated with a suitable brand of stove paint.

Glass Panels: Clean the glass panels when cool with a proprietary glass cleaner or some damp newspaper. Do not use abrasive materials as these can scratch the glass and make subsequent cleaning more difficult. Wet logs on heated glass, a badly aimed poker or heavy slamming of the doors could crack the glass panel. The glass should not fracture from heat.

Chimney: Check your chimney each year before starting to use your stove for the winter. Birds may have nested in the chimney or masonry may have cracked. Both chimney and flue pipe must be swept at least once a year by a Qualified Chimney Sweep.

Troubleshooting

1. Poor heat output

- a. Stove too small for room: Seek advice from a Qualified Heating Engineer as to (kW) output required for the room size. As a guideline the volume of the room in cubic feet divided by 500; e.g. room 15'x15'x8' would require 3.6kW approx.
- b. Chimney and/or flue pipe restricted, room ventilation restricted: On installation these should have been checked but regular maintenance is necessary as conditions can change; e.g. soot build up, birds nesting, masonry fall, dust build up or furniture blocking vents.
- c. Poor quality fuel: Only burn dry seasoned timber, soft woods have a lower heat output than hard woods per hour. Solid fuels vary in heat value; check with your coal merchant as to suitability.

2. Dirty Glass Panel

- a. Generally caused by poor fuel quality, damp fuel or burning wood that has not been properly seasoned.
- b. Airslide not in correct position for the fuel type, e.g. on solid fuel setting when burning wood.
- c. Fire burning too low, open air vents on stove to create hot fire; this may 'burn' glass clean.
- d. If glass requires cleaning use glass cleaner recommended by your supplier; only use glass cleaner on cold glass. DO NOT USE any abrasives or scrapers as these will scratch glass and increase future tar build up making it harder to clean.

3. Unburnt Fuel in Firebox

Insufficient air reaching fuel causing it to go out. Open the air slide, this will supply combustion air to burn fuel fully (unless it has insufficient heat to ignite or has already extinguished). Check if the ash pan is full and empty if required. De-ash to make sure the grate is not blocked and check for jammed clinker or nails when the fire is out and the stove has cooled. A small amount of unburnt clinker is normal after the fire has extinguished and the amount left is dependent on fuel type.

4. Smoke and Fumes Entering Room

These are very dangerous and must NOT be tolerated. Open window and allow fire to burn out. Seek expert advice immediately. DO NOT USE stove until the problem is solved.

5. Chimney Fire

Identified by loud roaring sounds, dense smoke and sparks emitting from chimney. Shut down the air supply by closing air vents, close stove door fully and call fire brigade immediately.

Chimneys must be swept at least once annually, more frequently if smokey fuels are used. Regular chimney maintenance will prevent chimney fires. Seek advice from a Qualified Chimney Sweep.

The Clean Air Act 1993 and Smoke Control Areas

Under the Clean Air Act local authorities may declare the whole or part of the district of the authority to be a smoke control area. It is an offence to emit smoke from a chimney of a building, from a furnace or from any fixed boiler if located in a designated smoke control area. It is also an offence to acquire an "unauthorised fuel" for use within a smoke control area unless it is used in an "exempt" appliance ("exempted" from the controls which generally apply in the smoke control area).

The Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs has powers under the Act to authorise smokeless fuels or exempt appliances for use in smoke control areas in England. In Scotland and Wales this power rests with Ministers in the devolved administrations for those countries. Separate legislation, the Clean Air (Northern Ireland) Order 1981, applies in Northern Ireland. Therefore it is a requirement that fuels burnt or obtained for use in smoke control areas have been "authorised" in Regulations and that appliances used to burn solid fuel in those areas (other than "authorised" fuels) have been exempted by an Order made and signed by the Secretary of State or Minister in the devolved administrations.

The Bellingham 12kW stove has been recommended as suitable for use in smoke control areas when burning wood and manufactured smokeless fuels. The air control has been set to ensure a minimum burn rate for clean burning during operation.

Further information on the requirements of the Clean Air Act can be found here : <http://smokecontrol.defra.gov.uk/>

Your local authority is responsible for implementing the Clean Air Act 1993 including designation and supervision of smoke control areas and you can contact them for details of Clean Air Act requirements

After Sales Service

As a sign of our commitment to quality, all new Dimplex solid fuel stoves are guaranteed against casting faults and other manufacturing defects for 10 years in the case of non-boiler stoves and 5 years in the case of boiler models, subject to certain conditions and exclusions. The guarantee covers the main body of the stove and external cast parts under normal domestic use - it does not cover use in commercial premises. The guarantee period begins on the date of purchase. The guarantee covers replacement of the parts found to be defective but does not cover labour charges.

Conditions and Exclusions:

The guarantee does not cover the following items which are deemed to be consumable items under normal use: glass, rope seals, grate, ashpan, cast iron liners, riddling lever, baffle plate, fire bricks and log retainer.

It is a condition of the guarantee that the installation complies with relevant Building Regulations and is carried out by a suitably qualified individual (HETAS registered in England and Wales, or equivalent in other countries) with certificate of installation and appropriate commissioning retained by the end-user along with proof of purchase.

Whilst the guarantee does not cover any aspect of the flue arrangements for the installation, or the installation work itself, as these are beyond the control of Dimplex as the manufacturer of the stove, it is a condition of the guarantee that the flue be swept by a suitably qualified individual as appropriate but at a minimum interval of once per year. It is expected that the stove would be inspected for developing faults at the time of sweeping to allow any necessary maintenance to be carried out.

Damage or defects caused by the following are excluded: over-firing, use of inappropriate fuels such as petroleum coke or household rubbish, flue draft problems, ventilation issues, accident, misuse, fair wear and tear, unauthorised modifications or repairs made using incorrect spares.

In normal usage the paint finish of the stove may change colour slightly or lighten in shade over time. This is considered normal and is not covered by the guarantee. Damage caused by over-firing is excluded from the guarantee.

It is a condition of the guarantee that only genuine Dimplex spare parts are used. Parts that may need occasional replacement are fire bricks, ashpan, grate and log retainer. NB: sealing rope and rope adhesive are generic stove spares that can be purchased from most stove retailers. Provided the rope seals are replaced like for like and fixed with appropriate stove rope adhesive, this will not invalidate the guarantee.

Genuine Dimplex spare parts are available in the UK direct from the manufacturer and can be ordered via www.dimplex.co.uk or by telephone on 0844 879 3588. For Republic of Ireland orders see www.dimpco.ie or Tel: 01 842 8222

Dimplex reserves the right to provide either replacement parts or a replacement stove, at their sole discretion, in order to satisfy claims made under this guarantee.

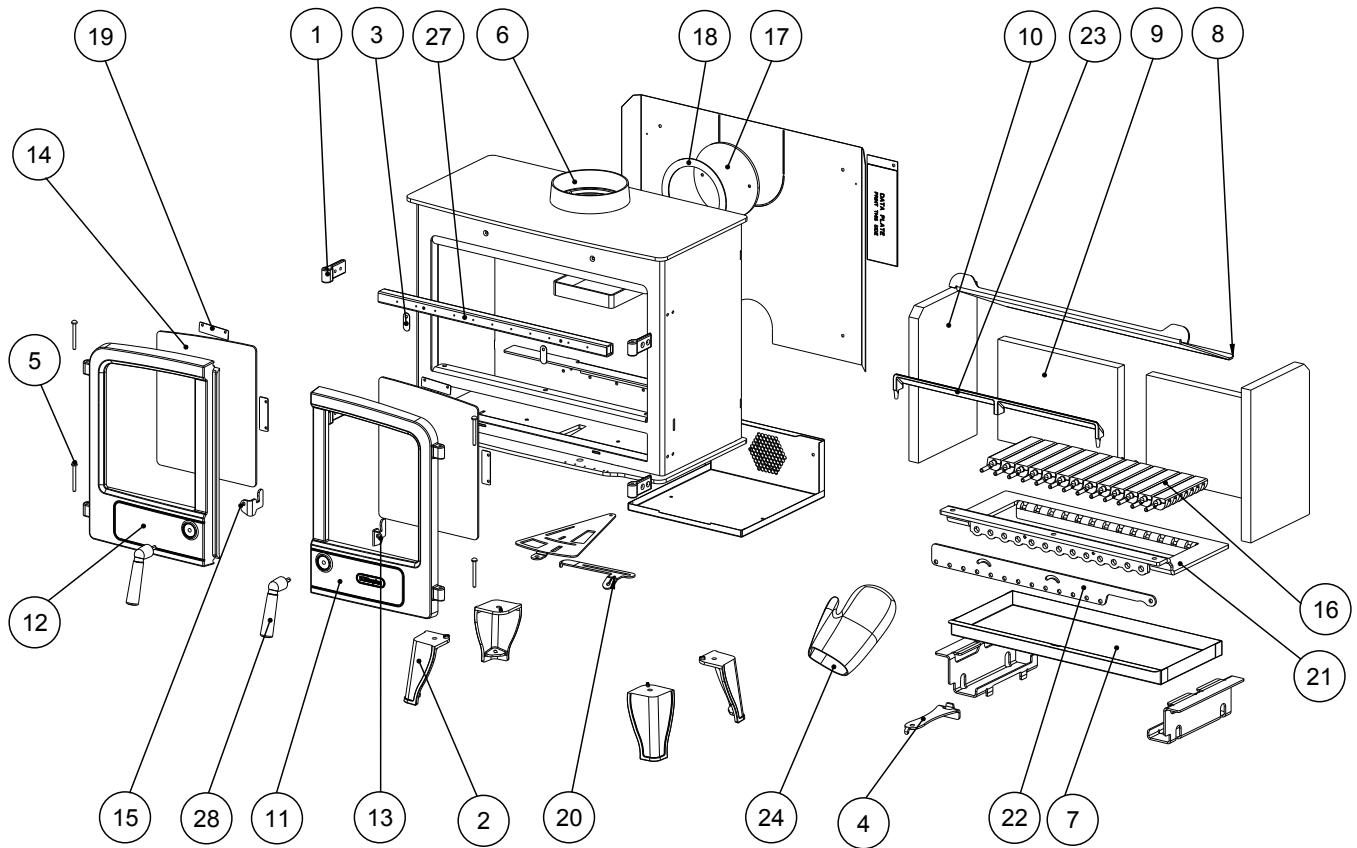
Replacement parts or stoves are covered only for the remainder of the original guarantee period.

Dimplex will not be held responsible for any consequential or incidental loss, damage or injury, howsoever caused.

The Dimplex stove guarantee does not affect, and is in addition to, your statutory rights.

Should you require after sales service or should you need to purchase any spares, please contact the retailer from whom the appliance was purchased. Please do not return a faulty product to us in the first instance as this may result in loss or damage and delay in providing you with a satisfactory service. Please retain your receipt as proof of purchase.

Bellingham 12kW (BLM12SE)



BELLINGHAM 12KW STOVE (BLM12SE) - SPARE PARTS

Item	Description	Part Number	Item	Description	Part Number
1	HINGE	1/70095/0	15	DOOR CATCH LH	1/70319/0
2	LEG	1/70096/0	16	GRATE BAR	1/70420/0
3	REAR BRICK HOLDING BRACKET	1/70184/0	17	FLUE CAP	1/70570/0
4	HAND TOOL	1/70186/0	18	FLUE GASKET	1/70843/0
5	DOOR PIN	1/70188/0	19	GLASS FIXING BRACKETS	1/70891/0
6	FLUE COLLAR	1/70194/0	20	AIR CONTROL HANDLE	1/70899/0
7	ASHPAN	1/70274/0	21	GRATE FRAME	1/70961/0
8	BAFFLE PLATE	1/70277/0	22	RIDDLE ARM	1/70962/0
9	SIDE BRICK	1/70281/0	23	LOG BAR	1/70963/0
10	REAR BRICK	1/70282/0	24	PROTECTIVE GLOVE	1/71118/0
11	DOOR RH	1/70284/0	25	AIRWASH BAFFLE	1/71294/0
12	DOOR LH	1/70285/0	26	AIRWASH ANGLE BRACKET	1/71446/0
13	DOOR CATCH	1/70286/0	27	TERTIARY BAR ASSEMBLY	2/61934/0
14	DOOR GLASS	1/70290/0	28	DOOR HANDLE ASSEMBLY	4/19089/0

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Westcott 4.3kW Multifuel Inset Stove

For Standard 16" Fireplace Opening

Please hand these instructions to the stove user when installation is complete. Leave the system ready for operation and instruct the user in the correct use of the appliance and operation of controls.

Installation should only be carried out by a suitably qualified installer that is registered with HETAS (UK) or with the Irish Nationwide Fireplace Organisation (INFO).
Installation must comply with Building Regulations.

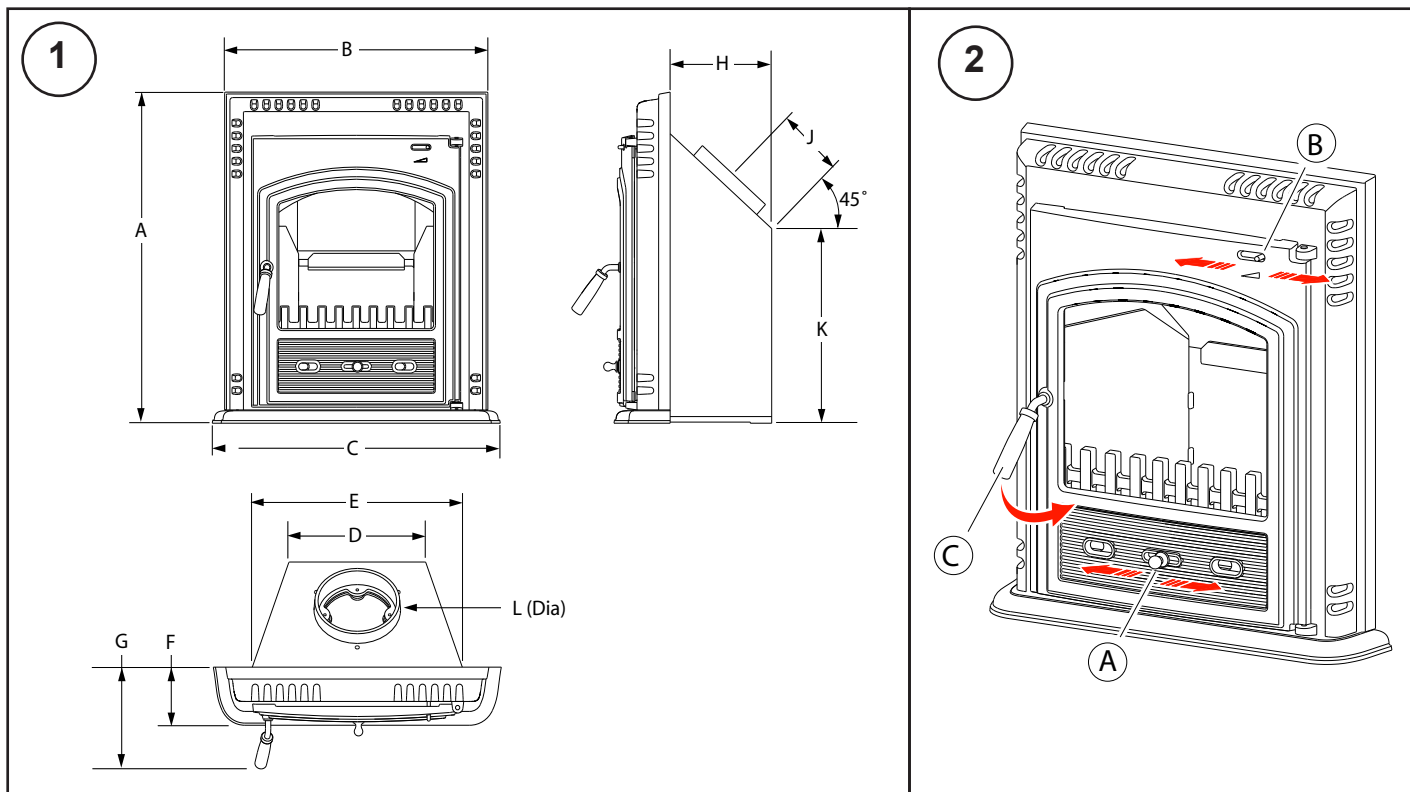
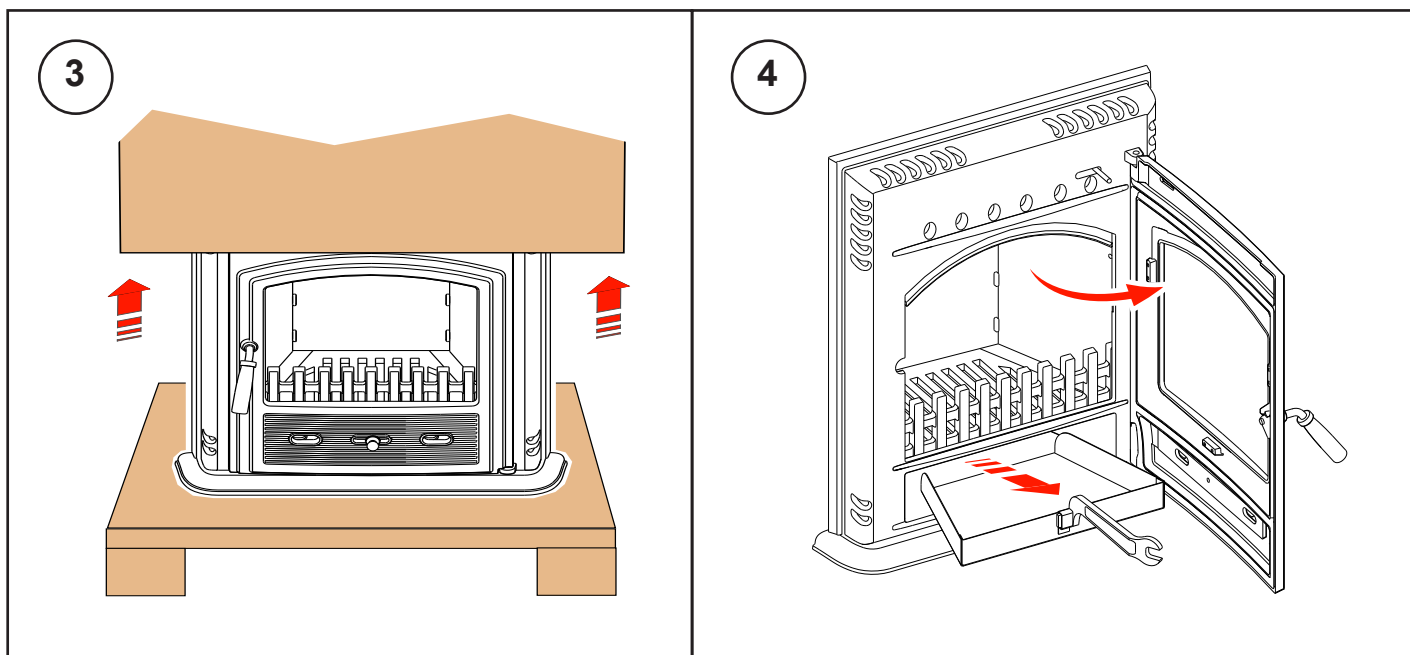
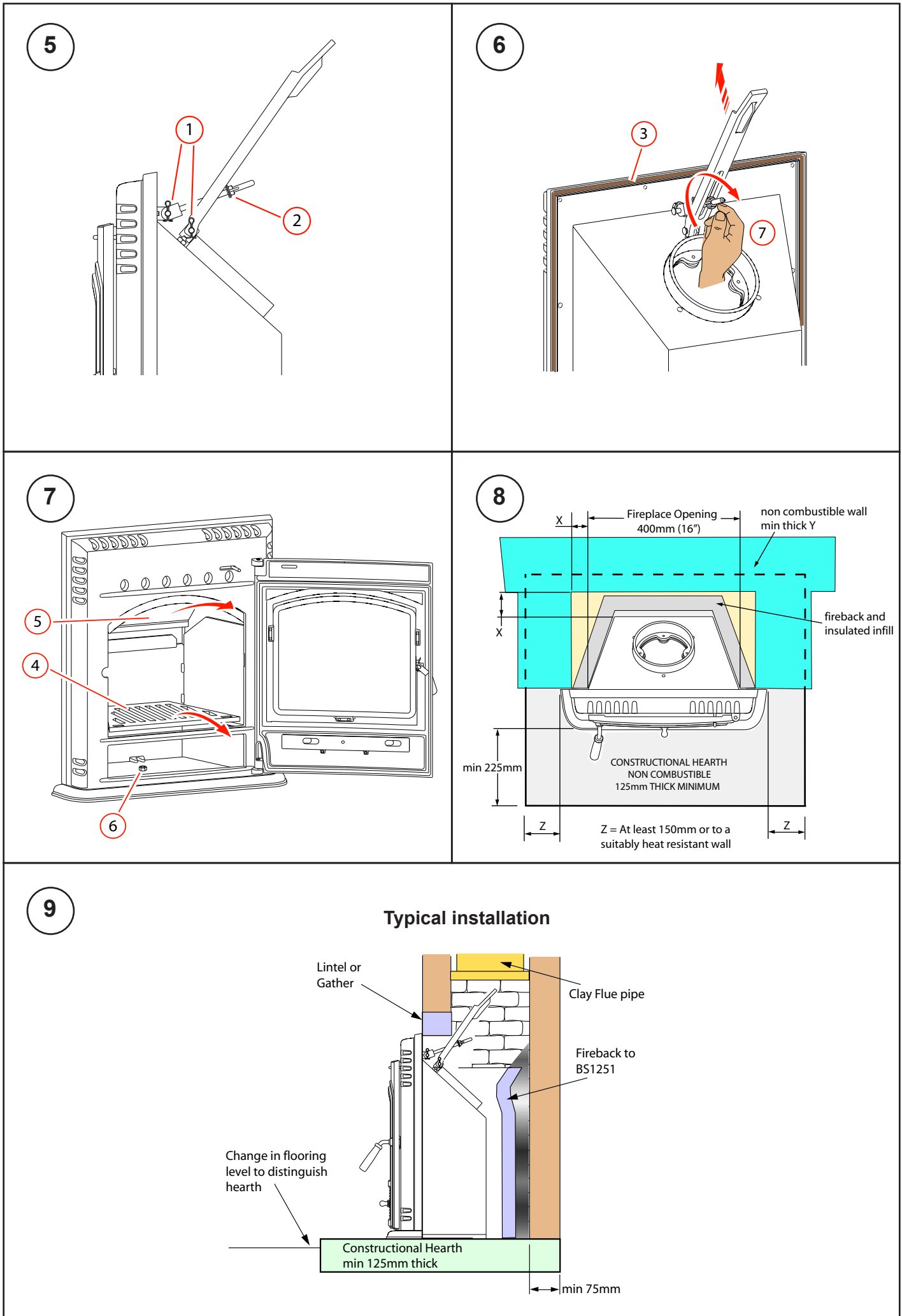


Table 1 - Dimensions	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	L
Westcott Insert	598	492	538	255	393	105	185	190	88	365	152

Note: All Dimensions in mm. Dimensions stated may be subject to a slight \pm variation. (25.4mm = 1")

Table 2 - Technical Specification		Westcott Inset WST4i	
		Wood	Solid Fuel
Nominal heat output	kW	4.3	3.9
Efficiency	%	80.9	75.0
CO Emission (@13% O ₂)	%	0.67	0.56
Flue Gas Temp	°C	215	162
Flue Gas Mass Flow	g/s	2.9	3.8
Refuel Period	hr	1	
Safe Distance to Combustible Materials	mm	275mm to sides/front, 295mm to top	
Flue Outlet Size	mm	152	
Product Weight	kg	75	





Wescott 4.3kW Multifuel Inset Stove (WST4i)

IMPORTANT: THESE INSTRUCTIONS SHOULD BE READ CAREFULLY AND RETAINED FOR FUTURE REFERENCE

Important Safety Advice

Please read these instructions carefully before installing or using this appliance. Failure to do so may result in damage to persons and property.

Installation of this appliance must be carried out by a suitably qualified competent person in accordance with all Building Regulations, including those referring to Local Authority Bye-Laws, National and European Standards and Codes of Practice.

Do not install this appliance on a shared flue.

This appliance operates at very high temperatures and retains its heat for a period after use. Do not touch any surfaces while in use. All persons including children and the infirm should be warned of this and not allowed to touch any surfaces while in use. Please use a suitable fireguard to prevent contact when in use.

Do not place any photographs, paintings, TV's or other combustible items near the appliance as exposure to hot surfaces will cause damage. Maintain safe distances from combustibles in all cases in accordance with these instructions – please refer to installation.

The operator must use the tools provided. The mitten provided is a tool.

Do not fit an extractor fan in the same room as this appliance.

Ensure that there is adequate ventilation in the room in accordance with building standards. Do not obstruct any of the air inlets or outlets on the appliance.

A flue damper should not be fitted when burning solid fuels other than wood.

This appliance is for domestic heating use only in accordance with these operating instructions. Do not make any unauthorised changes to the appliance.

Only use recommended fuels. Do not burn petroleum coke fuels, household waste or plastic in this appliance.

Burn only fuels with a low moisture content - burning soft or wet fuels such as unseasoned timber or peat will only result in a build up of tar in the stove and the chimney and will cause staining of the glass.

Do not use flammable liquids to ignite the fire.

Avoid the use of aerosols in the vicinity of the stove when it is in operation.

Clean your chimney at least once a year and clean the flue way monthly to ensure there are no blockages. Do not allow a build up of ash to occur in the ash pan as this will cause the grate to burn out prematurely.

Regular maintenance should be carried out by a Competent Engineer.

Fire Cement/Glue: Some types of fire cement/glue are caustic and should not be allowed to come into contact with the skin. Use suitable protective gloves when handling. In case of contact, wash immediately with plenty of water.

Asbestos: This appliance contains no asbestos. If there is a possibility of disturbing asbestos as a result of installation then specialist guidance must be sought prior to installing.

Please Note: Any white deposits on the stove joints are caused by humidity reacting with the joint sealant. These deposits are not cause for alarm and may be brushed off using a soft cloth. If required the joints may be blackened again with a proprietary stove polish.

Installation Instructions

General

These instructions give a guide for the installation of the stove but in no way absolves the installer from responsibilities to conform to all relevant standards relating to the installation of solid fuel appliances.

This stove is designed to be recessed in a standard 16" sized fireplace opening. The stove is only suitable for use on a fireplace and chimney that has been fitted for use with solid fuel. The fireplace backpanel and hearth must have the necessary expansion joints and the backfilling suitable for solid fuel use.

We recommend that for UK installations a HETAS registered installer should be used, who will be able to give a Certificate of Compliance that installation complies with Building Regulations. In Ireland a registered installer from the Irish Nationwide Fireplace Organisation should be used.

Please note that to the best of our abilities these instructions are correct at time of printing, however we cannot be held responsible for any differences in legislation which may occur in the future.

Chimney

Before installing, check the chimney is in good condition; dry and free from cracks and obstructions. The diameter of the chimney flue should not be less than 125mm and not more than 200mm. If any of these requirements are not met, the chimney should be lined by a suitable method by a qualified person.

The chimney height and the position of the chimney terminal should conform to Building Regulations. If you have any doubts about the suitability if your chimney, consult your local dealer or stockist.

The chimney must be swept before connection to the stove and the stove should be removed to clean the chimney at least once a year by a qualified chimney sweep.

If there is no existing chimney then either a prefabricated block chimney or a twin walled insulated stainless steel flue to BS4543 can be used. These chimneys must be fitted in accordance with the manufacturers instructions and in compliance with Building Regulations.

This product must not be installed on a shared flue.

Flue Deposits

If the chimney was previously used as an open fire, it is possible that the higher flue gas temperatures generated by the stove may loosen deposits that were previously adhered to the inner surface of the flue pipe which could cause a blockage. We recommend that in this situation a second sweeping of the chimney should be carried out within one month of initial stove use after installation.

Stove Assembly

1. Remove the straps and lift off the upper box (**Fig 3**).
2. Remove the plastic bag, Open the stove door and remove all

Health and Safety Precautions

Handling: Adequate facilities must be available for the unloading and handling of this appliance. This product is heavy and should be handled with care. When handling or servicing this stove care should be taken to avoid the possibility of personal injury. Use protective clothing.

the contents including the fixing bar (**Fig 4**).

3. Secure the fixing bar using the hinge pins and after feeding the tightening bar through the fixing bar, add the washers and wingnut onto the end (**1 & 2, Fig 5**).
4. Open the sealing kit supplied and glue sealing rope into the channel on rear edge of appliance (**3, Fig 6**). Use suitable protective gloves when handling glue to prevent contact. In case of contact, wash immediately with plenty of water.
5. Remove the grate and the baffle plate (**4 & 5, Fig 7**). Place the inset stove into position in the fireplace and mark the intended position of the fixing screw through the hole in the bottom of the appliance (**6, Fig 7**). Remove the stove and drill a hole then insert the rawl plug supplied. Re-position the stove and screw into place.
6. Create a seal with the fascia of the fireplace making sure the rope seal comes into contact with the fascia. Place hand through the stove collar and tighten the wingnut on the tightening bar (**7, Fig 6**). The fixing bar creates pressure when it contacts the chimney/lintel. The stove should be tightly sealed to the fireplace fascia.

Floor Protection & Installation Clearances

In all instances the stove should be positioned on a non-combustible hearth and located in a suitable solid fuel fireplace recess. The construction of the hearth and fireplace recess must conform to Building Regulations, must be firm, made from non-combustible materials and capable of supporting the stove. Care should be taken to ensure the stove is level and the hearth is secure. The hearth itself should not be less than 125mm thick, including the thickness of the floor and any decorative top surface (e.g. tiling). Allow an apron of at least 225mm at the front of the stove in case of spills when de-ashing and 150mm on either side (**Fig 9 & 10**). All walls adjacent to the hearth should be made from solid non combustible material and be made with minimum thickness as follows:

Appliance distance X from wall	Min Wall Thickness Y	Min solid wall height 300mm above the appliance and 1.2m above the hearth
less than 50mm	200mm	
50mm and over	75mm	

The minimum safe distances to combustible materials that must be observed is 275mm to sides/front, 295mm to top.

Any surrounding combustible material should not exceed 80°C.

Room Ventilation

For safe operation this stove must be provided with combustion air supply in addition to normal room ventilation, in accordance with Building Regulations. Minimum ventilation requirements vary depending on whether the dwelling is considered to be of standard construction or of airtight construction, or if a flue draught stabiliser has been fitted. The required open air vent sizes are as follows:

Standard build dwellings {air permeability >5.0m³/(h.m²)}	
No Flue Stabiliser	No additional vent required
With Flue Stabiliser	13 cm²
Airtight build dwellings {air permeability ≤5.0m³/(h.m²)}	
No Flue Stabiliser	24 cm²
With Flue Stabiliser	37 cm²

Flue Draught

The chimney should be checked before the stove is installed to ensure that there is adequate flue pull. The draught can be checked initially by using a smoke match close to the flue opening. If the chimney doesn't pull the smoke it may suggest that the chimney

needs further attention. Any remedial work to the chimney flue should be carried out by a suitably Qualified Engineer.

A flue draught of minimum 12 Pascal to maximum 25 Pascal is required for satisfactory appliance performance. The flue draught should be checked under fire at high output and if it exceeds the recommended maximum a flue draught stabiliser (or flue damper as it is also known) must be fitted so the rate of burning can be controlled and prevent overfiring.

An extractor fan must not be used in the same room as this appliance.

Flue Damper/Draught Stabiliser (Not Supplied)

A flue damper may be fitted to reduce the draught through the stove if the draught is too high. When the damper is set in the open position the chimney draws at full draught, increasing the volume of air flow through the stove and flue. Shutting the damper restricts the flow, slowing the rate of burning.

The damper should be fitted to the stove flue and should be the same size as the flue pipe. As a rule it should be fitted no closer than 700mm from the flue outlet of the appliance.

A flue damper should not be fitted when burning fuels other than wood.

Commissioning

Upon completion of installation, allow a suitable period of time for any fire cement or mortar to dry out. The stove and flue system should then be tested by a suitably qualified person to make sure it is safe for normal use. A smoke draw test should be completed to check for soundness of joints and seals and also that all smoke and fumes are taken from the appliance up the chimney and emitted safely.

First warm the flue with a blowlamp or similar for about 10 minutes. Place a lit smoke pellet on the centre of the grate with the air controls open. Close the door – the smoke should be drawn up the flue and be seen to exit from the flue terminal. Complete the test with all windows and doors shut in the room where the appliance is fitted. If a ceiling fan is present it must be operated on max for the duration of the test. If there are any extraction fans in adjacent rooms these too must be operated on maximum setting during the test with the interconnecting doors open. If any spillage occurs, recheck the suitability of the flue system making sure there is adequate air supply to the room (as per Building Regulations).

Light the appliance and slowly increase the temperature to medium operating levels. The stove should not be run at full output for the first 3-4 burn cycles. Open the main fire door when the appliance reaches normal operating condition and carry out a spillage test using a smoke match or pellet around the door opening. If any spillage occurs, open all windows, allow the fire to go out and recheck the flue system and ventilation.

Operating Instructions

Please read fully these operating instructions and advise any other users of the correct operating procedures for this stove.

Warning: The door and operating handles become hot when the stove is in use. For your safety use the glove provided.

This stove will remain hot for a long time after the fire has extinguished. Do not operate stove with the door left open.

Initial Firing of Stove

We recommend that you have 3-4 small fires before you operate your stove to maximum heat output. This is to allow the paint to cure and the castings to relax and consolidate location. We recommend this 'running in' procedure after long idle periods to preserve the life of the stove. During this you may notice an unpleasant smell as paint and fire cement cures. It is not toxic but for your own sake we would suggest that during this period you leave all doors and windows open.

Air Controls

Primary air is controlled via the sliding vents (**Fig 2a**) in the bottom of the door; this provides a conventional air draught to the bed of the fire. Moving the slider to the right increases the air intake, to the left reduces the air intake.

Secondary air is controlled via the sliding vent (**Fig 2b**) above the door. It is this 'Airwash' that keeps a clean and uninterrupted view of the fire, also aiding in good secondary combustion of fuel and reducing emissions into the chimney and environment.

Lighting the Stove

Place fire lighters or paper and kindling on the grate. Light the fire at base leaving all air controls open. Allow the fuel to reach a steady glow and build the fire up gradually. Once you have a good fire established across the grate bed, further fuel can be added as required. When your fuel is well alight you can start to restrict the air intake to achieve desired burn rate. For wood burning the primary air control can be closed fully when the fire is well alight.

Running the Stove

When your fuel is well alight you can start to restrict the primary air intake. If you are only burning wood the primary air control can be fully closed. If you are burning solid fuel you will require more primary air. Your stove is burning with maximum efficiency when a bright fire is achieved using minimum air inlet.

With a full load the stove will need to be refuelled approximately every 1.5hrs. Care should be taken that the stove is not over filled - fuel should not be filled above the base of the baffle plate. The stove is not suitable for overnight burning.

This stove is capable of intermittent operation.

Notes on Wood Burning

Wood burns best on a bed of ash and it is therefore only necessary to remove surplus ash from the grate occasionally. Burn only dry, well seasoned wood (< 20% moisture), which should have been cut, split and stacked for 12 months with free air movement around all sides of the stack to enable it to dry out. Burning wet or unseasoned wood will create tar deposits in the stove and chimney and will not produce a satisfactory heat output. When loading wood, make sure that the end grain of the wood in the stove is pointing away from the glass otherwise the moisture and gases coming from the end grain of the wood will dirty the glass.

The maximum log length that should be used is 200mm (8").

Notes on Solid Fuel burning (Other than Wood)

Always de-ash the grate before refuelling and do not let the ash build up to the underside of the grate bars. Solid fuel produces ash, which if allowed to build up will stifle the air flow through the grate and will eventually cause the fire to die. It is important it is to empty the ash pan after each firing of the stove. Air passing through the firebed cools the grate. Distortion or burning out of the grate bars is nearly always caused by ash being allowed to build up on the underside of the grate. With some solid fuels a residue of burnt fuel or clinker will accumulate on the grate. Allow the fire to go out periodically to remove this.

We recommend the majority of approved manufactured smokeless fuels. Note that different types of fuel will give different performances. Should any difficulties arise over fuel quality or suitability, consult your local supplier or contact the Solid Fuel Advisory Service. Do not use this stove as an incinerator for household waste as fumes from plastic, etc will cause pollution to the atmosphere and will cause damage to the stove.

Petroleum coke fuels or household waste should not be burned on this appliance.

Shutting Down

To shut down the stove, close the primary air controls and then the secondary air controls by moving both sliders to the left. If the controls are left in this position the fire will be starved of air and will go out. To revive the fire open the primary air controls first, then the secondary air.

De-Ashing

This insert stove is fitted with a removable cast iron grate. It is important to de-ash the stove regularly to prevent ash build up which may impede the primary air input.

Where possible, it is best to wait until the stove and ash has cooled before removing the ash pan. To remove, open the stove door by turning the handle anti-clockwise (**Fig 2c**) then using the hand tool provided lift the ash pan out of the fire (**Fig 4**). For efficient burning of your appliance, make sure the grate is clear of burnt debris; e.g. nails, etc. Dispose of the ash into a non combustible container until the ash has cooled down completely to room temperature.

If shutting down the stove for long periods (e.g. for summer months) make sure that all ash is removed from the stove and that the chimney flue ways and baffle plate are brushed clean. When the stove is cold a vacuum cleaner may be used to remove any residual ash or soot. Close the door and leave all air inlets open fully. This action will ensure air circulation through the appliance and will help to avoid corrosion and condensation within the appliance during this shut down period.

Safety Notes for Your Guidance

FIRES CAN BE DANGEROUS.

Always use a fire guard in the presence of children, the elderly or the infirm. Inform all persons the dangers of high temperatures during operation of the appliance including the stove pipe.

Use operating tool and glove provided.

DO NOT OVER FIRE.

It is possible to fire the stove beyond its design capacity. This could damage the stove, so watch for signs of over firing. If any part of the stove starts to glow red, the stove is in an over fire situation and the controls should be adjusted accordingly to reduce air intake. Never leave the stove unattended for long periods without adjusting the controls to a safe setting. Careful air supply control should be exercised at all times.

Warning - Fume Emissions

Properly installed and operated, this appliance will not emit fumes. Occasional fumes may occur if the door is open when de-ashing and refuelling. Persistent fume emission must not be tolerated. If fume emission does persist, then the following immediate action must be taken:

1. Open doors and windows to ventilate the room.
2. Let the fire out, or eject and safely dispose of fuel from the appliance.
3. When the stove has cooled, check for chimney flue blockage and clean if required.
4. Do not attempt to relight the fire until the cause has been identified. If necessary seek professional advice.

General Maintenance

Baffle Plate

This should be removed at least once a month to prevent any build up of soot or ash, which could lead to blocked flue ways and dangerous fume emission. This must be done when the stove is cold. To remove, lift plate up and rotate to clear fixings. Make sure the plate is returned to correct position when placed back in the stove.

Stove Body

The stove is finished with a heat resistant paint and this can be cleaned with a soft brush. Do not clean while the stove is hot, wait until it has cooled down. The finish can be renovated with a suitable brand of paint.

Glass Panels

Clean the glass panels when cool with a proprietary glass cleaner. Highly abrasive substances should be avoided as these can scratch the glass and make subsequent cleaning more difficult. Wet logs on heated glass, a badly aimed poker or heavy slamming of the doors could crack the glass panels. The glass will not fracture from heat.

Chimney

Check your chimney each year before starting to use your stove for the winter. Birds may have nested in the chimney or masonry may have cracked. Both chimney and flue pipe must be swept at least once a year by a Qualified Chimney Sweep.

Troubleshooting

1. Poor heat output

- a. Stove too small for room: Seek advice from a Qualified Heating Engineer as to (kW) output required for the room size. As a guideline the volume of the room in cubic feet divided by 500; e.g. room 15'x15'x8' would require 3.6kW approx.
- b. Chimney and/or flue pipe restricted, room ventilation restricted: On installation these should have been checked but regular maintenance is necessary as conditions can change; e.g. soot build up, birds nesting, masonry fall, dust build up or furniture blocking vents.
- c. Poor quality fuel: Only burn dry seasoned timber, soft woods have a lower heat output than hard woods per hour.

2. Dirty Glass Panel

- a. Generally caused by poor fuel quality, see (1c)
- b. Use secondary air slide (Airwash) for glass panel
- c. Fire burning too low, open air vents on stove to create hot fire; this may 'burn' glass clean.
- d. If glass requires cleaning use glass cleaner recommended by your supplier; only use glass cleaner on cold glass. DO NOT USE any abrasives or scrapers as these will scratch glass and increase future tar build up making it harder to clean.

3. Unburnt Fuel in Firebox

Insufficient air reaching fuel. Open primary air slide, this will supply combustion air to burn fuel fully (unless it has reached a 'point of return'). Check if the ash pan is full and empty if required. De-ash to make sure the grate is not blocked and check for jammed clinker or nails when the fire is out and the stove has cooled.

4. Smoke and Fumes Entering Room

These are very dangerous and must NOT be tolerated. Open window and allow fire to burn out. Seek expert advice immediately. DO NOT USE stove until the problem is solved.

5. Chimney Fire

Identified by loud roaring sounds, dense smoke and sparks emitting from chimney.

- 1) Raise the alarm to let others in the house know.
- 2) Call the Fire Brigade.
- 3) If possible, shut down the air supply by closing air vents and DO NOT open the stove door.
- 4) If possible, move back any furniture, rugs or other items that could catch fire.
- 5) Retire to a safe distance from the house until the fire has gone out and it is safe to return.

Regular chimney maintenance will prevent chimney fires. Seek advice from a Qualified Chimney Sweep. Chimneys must be checked annually.

After Sales Service

As a sign of our commitment to quality, all new Dimplex solid fuel stoves are guaranteed against casting faults and other manufacturing defects for 10 years in the case of non-boiler stoves and 5 years in the case of boiler models, subject to certain conditions and exclusions. The guarantee covers the main body of the stove and external cast parts under normal domestic use - it does not cover use in commercial premises. The guarantee period begins on the date of purchase. The guarantee covers replacement of the parts found to be defective but does not cover labour charges.

Conditions and Exclusions:

The guarantee does not cover the following items which are deemed to be consumable items under normal use: glass, rope seals, grate, ashpan, cast iron liners, riddling lever, baffle plate, fire bricks and log retainer.

It is a condition of the guarantee that the installation complies with relevant Building Regulations and is carried out by a suitably qualified individual (HETAS registered in England and Wales, or equivalent in other countries) with certificate of installation and appropriate commissioning retained by the end-user along with proof of purchase.

Whilst the guarantee does not cover any aspect of the flue arrangements for the installation, or the installation work itself, as these are beyond the control of Dimplex as the manufacturer of the stove, it is a condition of the guarantee that the flue be swept by a suitably qualified individual as appropriate but at a minimum interval of once per year. It is expected that the stove would be inspected for developing faults at the time of sweeping to allow any necessary maintenance to be carried out.

Damage or defects caused by the following are excluded: over-firing, use of inappropriate fuels such as petroleum coke or household rubbish, flue draft problems, ventilation issues, accident, misuse, fair wear and tear, unauthorised modifications or repairs made using incorrect spares.

In normal usage the paint finish of the stove may change colour slightly and in the case of enamel finishes, may develop hairline cracks. As these circumstances are considered normal, they are not covered by the guarantee. Over-firing of an enamelled stove can cause the finish to flake off. Damage caused by over-firing is excluded from the guarantee.

It is a condition of the guarantee that only genuine Dimplex spare parts are used. Parts that may need occasional replacement are fire bricks, ashpan, grate and log retainer. NB: sealing rope and rope adhesive are generic stove spares that can be purchased from most stove retailers. Provided the rope seals are replaced like for like and fixed with appropriate stove rope adhesive, this will not invalidate the guarantee.

Genuine Dimplex spare parts are available in the UK direct from the manufacturer and can be ordered via www.dimplex.co.uk or by telephone on 0845 600 5111. For Republic of Ireland orders see www.dimpco.ie or Tel: 01 842 8222

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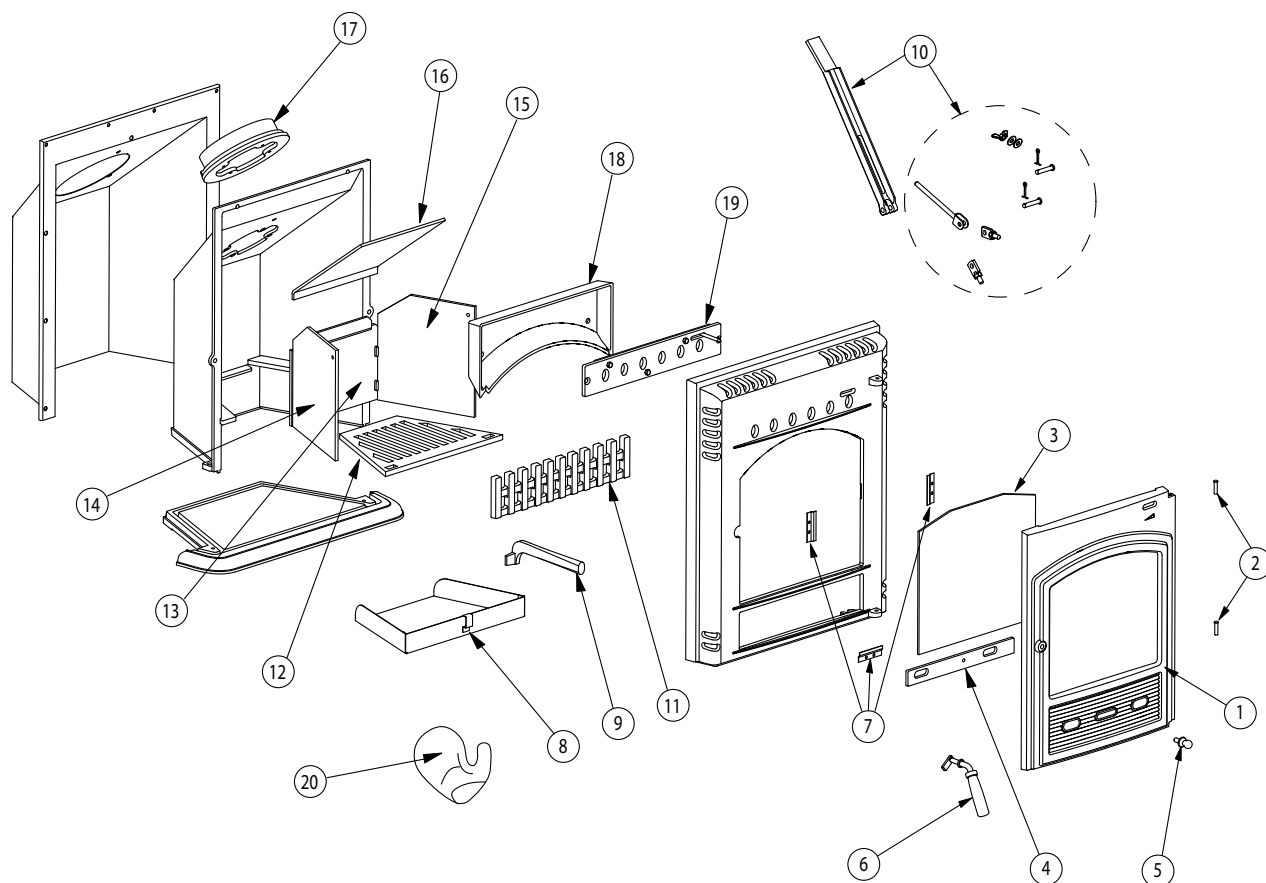
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Westcott 4.3kW Inset (WST4i)



WESTCOTT 4.3KW INSET STOVE (WST4i) - SPARE PARTS

Item	Description	Part Number	Item	Description	Part Number
1	DOOR	3013001	11	LOG BAR	3011024
2	DOOR PINS (X2)	3013002	12	GRATE	3011025
3	DOOR GLASS	3013003	13	BACK PLATE	3011096
4	PRIMARY AIR SLIDE	3011016	14	SIDE PLATE RH	3011097
5	PRIMARY AIR KNOB	3011095	15	SIDE PLATE LH	3011098
6	DOOR HANDLE ASSEMBLY	3011017	16	BAFFLE PLATE	3011027
7	GLASS FIXING BKTS (X3)	3011018	17	FLUE COLLAR	3011028
8	ASHPAN	3011019	18	AIRWASH	3011099
9	HAND TOOL	3011093	19	AIRWASH SLIDE ASSY	3011101
10	FIXING BAR & ACCESSORIES	3011021	20	PROTECTIVE GLOVE	3011094

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Bellingham 4.7kW Multifuel Inset Stove

For Standard 16" Fireplace Opening

Please hand these instructions to the stove user when installation is complete.
Leave the system ready for operation and instruct the user in the correct use of the
appliance and operation of controls.

Installation should only be carried out by a suitably qualified installer.
Dimplex recommend using an installer who is registered with HETAS (UK) or with INFO
(Republic of Ireland). Installation must comply with all current Building Regulations.

08/52386/0 - Issue 3
22 Oct 2014

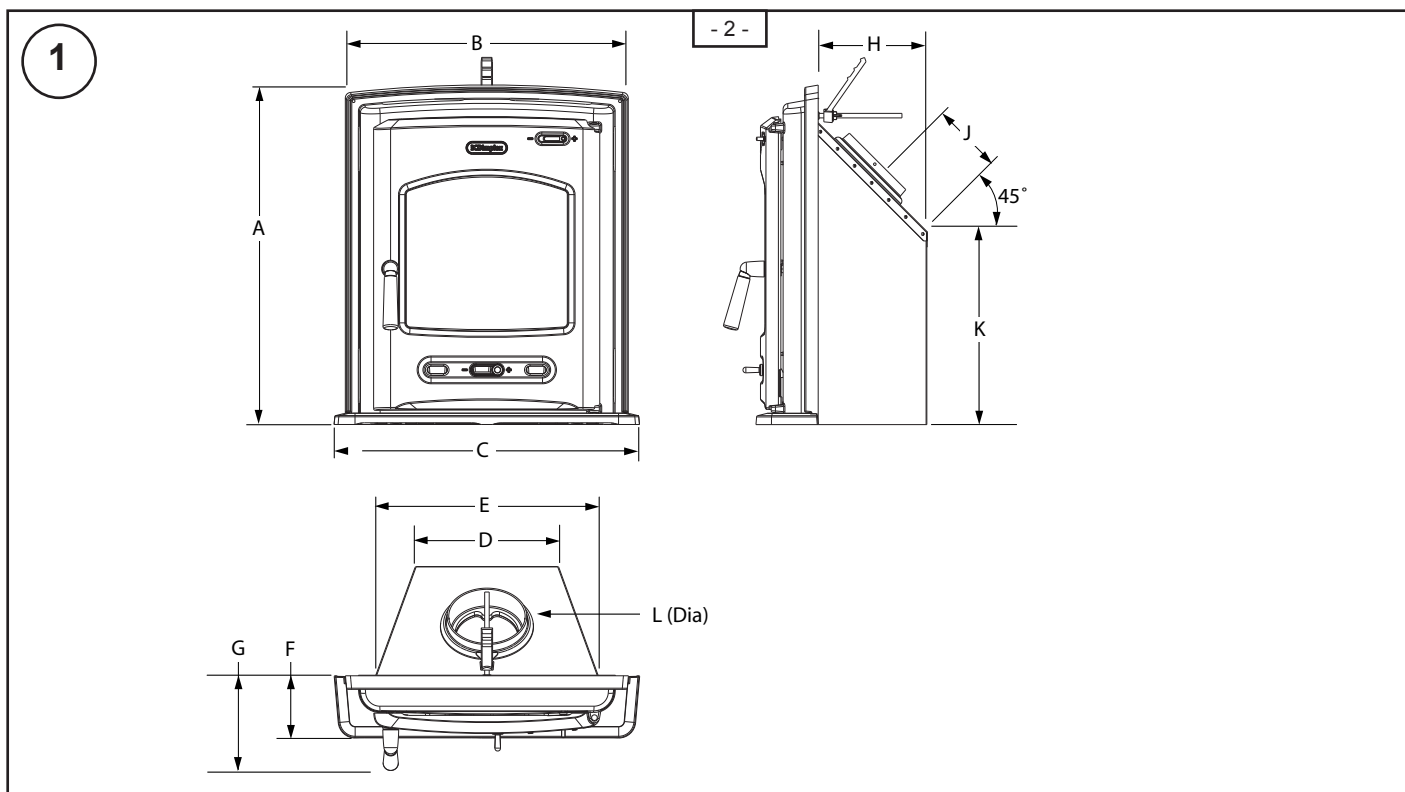
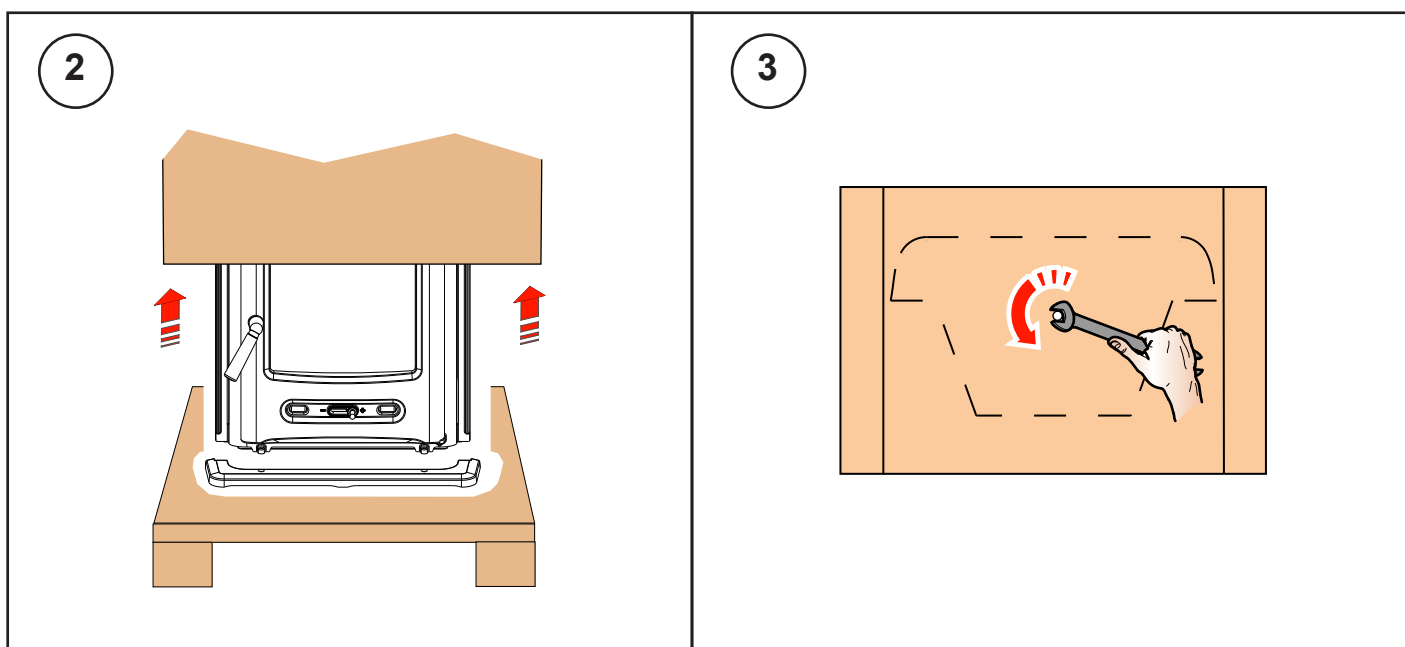


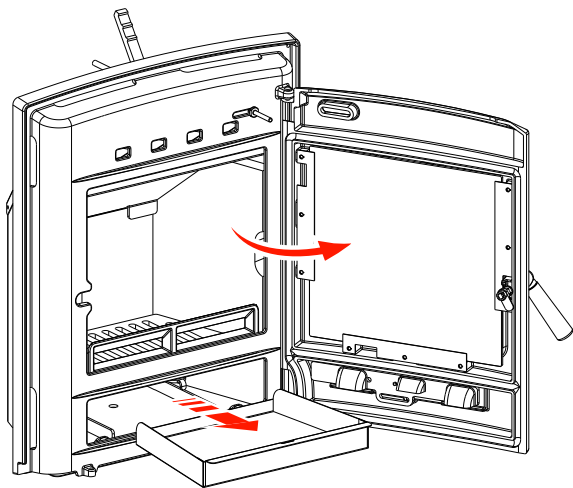
Table 1 - Dimensions	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	L
Bellingham Inset 4.7kw	600	500	540	250	393	111	167	192	150	340	152

Note: All Dimensions in mm. Dimensions stated may be subject to a slight \pm variation. (25.4mm = 1")

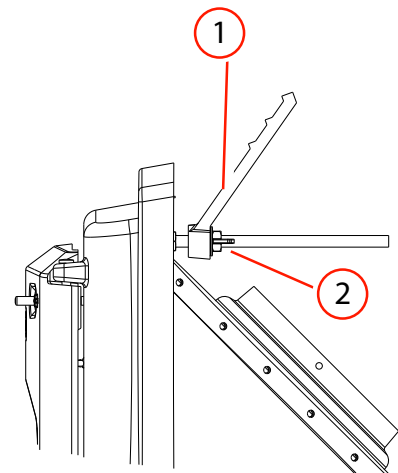
Table 2 - Technical Specification		Bellingham Inset BLM4iSE	
		Wood	Solid Fuel
Nominal heat output	kW	4.7	4.7
Efficiency	%	81.8	72.8
CO Emission (@13% O ₂)	%	0.24	0.24
Flue Gas Temp	°C	233	258
Flue Gas Mass Flow	g/s	3.9	4.4
Refuel Period	hr	1	
Safe Distance to Combustible Materials	mm	Top 350mm Sides 150mm	
Flue Outlet Size	mm/inch	152 / 6	
Product Weight	kg	70	



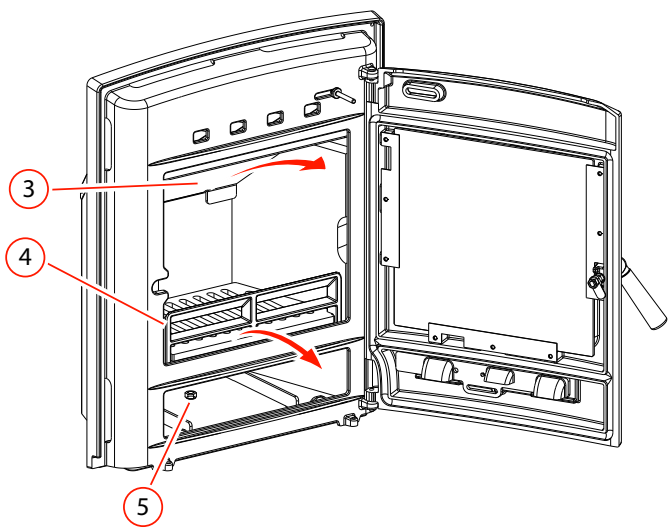
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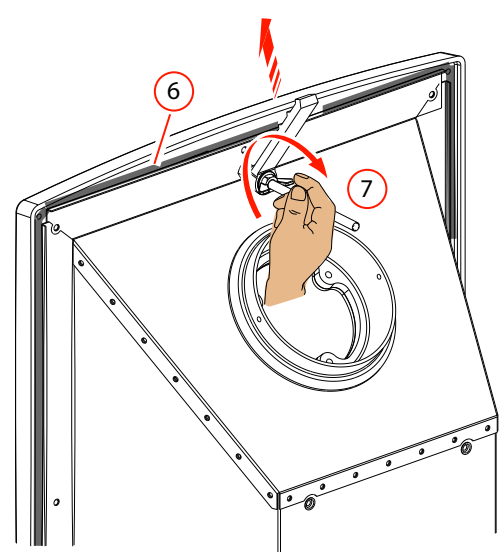
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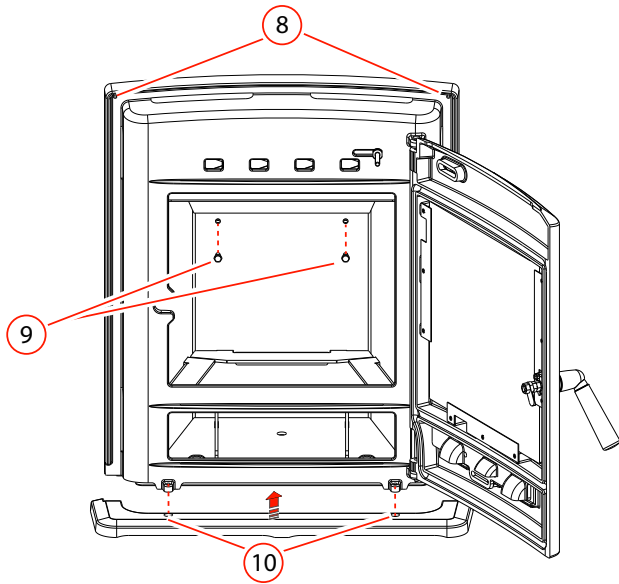
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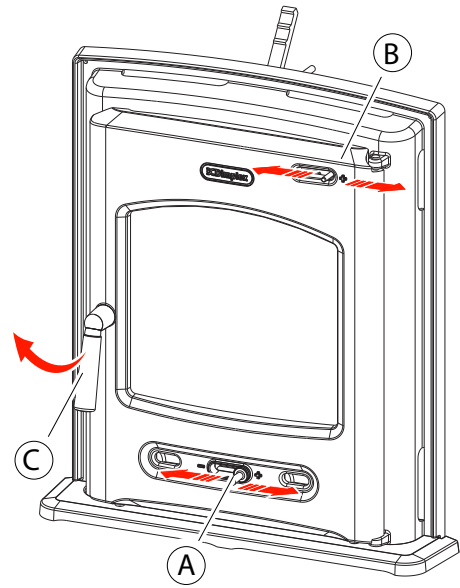
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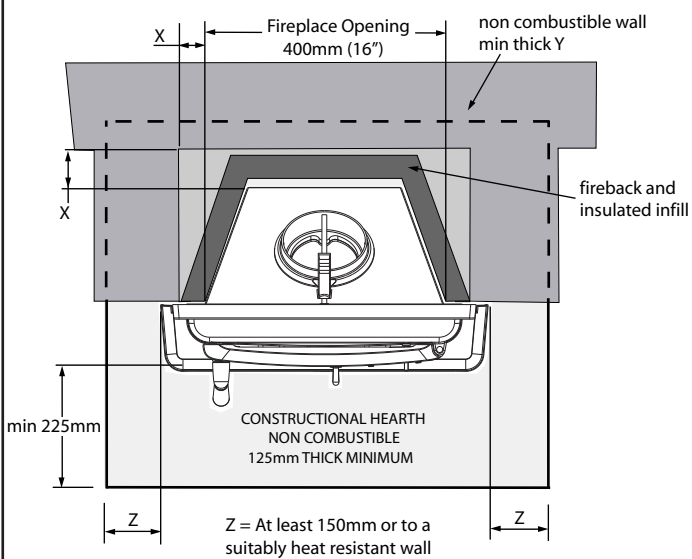
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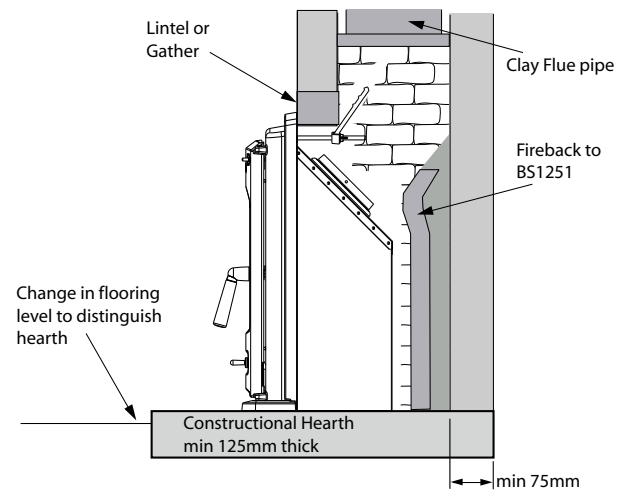


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Typical installation



Bellingham 4.7kW Multifuel Inset Stove (BLM4iSE)

IMPORTANT: THESE INSTRUCTIONS SHOULD BE READ CAREFULLY AND RETAINED FOR FUTURE REFERENCE

Important Safety Advice

Please read these instructions carefully before installing or using this appliance. Failure to do so may result in damage to persons and property.

Installation of this appliance must be carried out by a suitably qualified competent person in accordance with all Building Regulations, including those referring to Local Authority Bye-Laws, National and European Standards and Codes of Practice.

Do not install this appliance on a shared flue.

Do not fit an extractor fan in the same room as this appliance.

Ensure that there is adequate ventilation in the room in accordance with building standards. Do not obstruct any of the air inlets or outlets on the appliance.

A flue damper should not be fitted when burning solid fuels other than wood.

This appliance operates at very high temperatures and retains its heat for a period after use. Do not touch any surfaces while in use. All persons including children and the infirm should be warned of this and not allowed to touch any surfaces while in use. Please use a suitable fireguard to prevent contact when in use.

Do not place any photographs, paintings, TV's or other combustible items near the appliance as exposure to hot surfaces will cause damage. Maintain safe distances from combustible materials in accordance with these instructions.

The operator must use the tools provided. The glove provided is a tool.

This appliance is for domestic heating use only in accordance with these operating instructions. Do not make any unauthorised changes to the appliance.

Do not burn petroleum coke fuels, bituminous (smokey) coal, household waste or plastic in this appliance.

Burn only fuels with a low moisture content, such as smokeless fuel or properly seasoned wood. Burning soft or wet fuels such as unseasoned timber or peat will only result in a build up of tar in the stove and the chimney and will cause staining of the glass.

Do not use flammable liquids to ignite the fire.

Avoid the use of aerosols in the vicinity of the stove when it is in operation.

Clean your chimney at least twice a year and check the baffle plate monthly to ensure there are no blockages. Do not allow a build up of ash to occur in the ash pan as this will cause the grate to burn out prematurely.

Regular maintenance should be carried out by a suitably qualified engineer.

Health and Safety Precautions

Handling: This product is heavy and should be handled with care to avoid the possibility of personal injury when moving or servicing. Adequate facilities must be available for the unloading and handling of this appliance. Use protective clothing.

Fire Cement/Glue: Some types of fire cement/glue are caustic and should not be allowed to come into contact with the skin. Use suitable protective gloves when handling. In case of contact, wash immediately with plenty of water.

Asbestos: This appliance contains no asbestos. If there is a possibility of disturbing asbestos as a result of installation then specialist guidance must be sought prior to installing.

Please Note: Any white deposits on the stove joints are caused by humidity reacting with the joint sealant. These deposits are not cause for alarm and may be brushed off using a soft cloth. If required the joints may be blackened again with a proprietary stove polish.

Installation Instructions

General

These instructions give a guide for the installation of the stove but in no way absolves the installer from responsibilities to conform to all relevant standards relating to the installation of solid fuel appliances.

This stove is designed to be recessed in a standard 16" sized fireplace opening. The stove is only suitable for use on a fireplace and chimney that has been fitted for use with solid fuel. The fireplace backpanel and hearth must have the necessary expansion joints and the backfilling suitable for solid fuel use.

We recommend that for UK installations a HETAS registered installer should be used, who will be able to give a Certificate of Compliance that installation complies with Building Regulations. In Ireland a registered installer from the Irish Nationwide Fireplace Organisation should be used.

Please note that to the best of our abilities these instructions are correct at time of printing, however we cannot be held responsible for any differences in legislation which may occur in the future.

Assembly of the stove

1. Unscrew the wooden crate and lift off the upper box (**Fig 2**).
2. The stove is bolted to the crate through the base of the stove to prevent damage during transportation. Unscrew the fixing bolt (**Fig 3**) to release the crate before installing the stove. Unscrew the fascia plinth and set aside for fixing later.
3. Remove the plastic bag, To make the product easier for handling on installation, open the stove door and remove the liner bricks, baffle plate, grate bars and ashpan (**Fig 4**). Place these in a secure place to avoid damage. These must be refitted after installation.
4. Unscrew the wingnut to loosen the clamp on the fixing bar. (**1 & 2, Fig 5**).
5. Place the inset stove into position in the fireplace and mark the intended position of the fixing screw through the hole in the bottom of the appliance (**5, Fig 6**). Remove the stove and drill a hole then insert a M8 expanding wall rawl bolt to secure base in position. Re-position the stove and screw into place. The fixing hole should then be sealed with fire cement to avoid air leakage.
6. Create a seal with the fascia of the fireplace making sure the rope seal (**6, Fig 7**) on the back of the stove comes into

contact with the fascia. Place hand through the stove collar and tighten the wingnut on the clamping bar (7, Fig 7). The clamp creates pressure when it contacts the chimney/lintel. The stove should be tightly sealed to the fireplace fascia.

7. If required the stove may be secured directly to the fascia using the fixing screw holes (8, Fig 9). Alternatively as a last resort fixing option, the stove may be screwed through the appliance and directly into the fireback. To do this remove the wrap fixing bolts (9, Fig 9) and bolt directly into the fireback using stainless steel M5 expanding wall bolts. In all cases, only high temperature metal wall fixings may be used and all fixings through the appliance must be made air tight so there is no smoke leakage.
8. Position the fascia plinth in front of the appliance lining up the screw holes with the fixing bosses and screw in position using the 2 x M6 countersunk screws provided (10, Fig 8).

Chimney & Flue Connections

Before installing, check that the chimney is in good condition; dry and free from cracks and obstructions. The diameter of the chimney flue or any joiner sections should not be less than 150mm and not more than 230mm. If these requirements are not met, the chimney should be relined by a suitable method by a qualified person.

The chimney height and the position of the chimney terminal should conform to Building Regulations. If you have any doubts about the suitability of your chimney, consult your local dealer or stockist.

The chimney must be swept thoroughly before connection to the stove and swept every six months thereafter.

If there is no existing chimney then a prefabricated block chimney or a twin walled insulated stainless steel flue to BS4543 can be used. These must be fitted in accordance with the manufacturers instructions and in compliance with Building Regulations.

If using a joiner flue, connect the flue pipe to the stove making sure that it fits snugly into the base of the flue collar. Seal the collar and flue connection with fire cement or with other suitable high temperature sealant. Add flue sections as required; note that all flue sockets must face upwards. Ensure that the flue pipe end is no closer than 76mm to the side or rear of the chimney walls. It is essential that all connections between the stove and the chimney flue are sealed and made airtight.

This product must not be installed on a shared flue.

Flue Deposits

If the chimney was previously used as an open fire, it is possible that the higher flue gas temperatures generated by the stove may loosen deposits that were previously adhered to the inner surface of the flue pipe which could cause a blockage. We recommend that in this situation a second sweeping of the chimney should be carried out within one month of initial stove use after installation.

Floor Protection & Installation Clearances

In all instances the stove must be positioned on a non-combustible hearth that conforms to Building Regulations and is firm, secure and capable of supporting the stove. Care should be taken to ensure the stove is level.

Building Regulations require that a solid constructional hearth of minimum 125mm must be used, including the thickness of the floor and any decorative top surface (e.g. tiling). The Constructional hearth must extend minimum 225mm in front of the appliance and at least 150mm from either side and the rear of the appliance. (Fig 10).

All walls adjacent to the hearth should be made from solid non combustible material with minimum thickness as per table 3:

Table 3		
Stove distance X from wall	Min Wall Thickness Y	Min solid wall height 300mm above the appliance and 1.2m above the hearth
less than 50mm	200mm	
50mm and over	75mm	

Table 4 shows the minimum safe distances to combustable materials which must be observed in all installations. Any surrounding combustible material should not exceed 80°C.

Table 4	Top	Sides
Bellingham Inset 4.7kW	350mm	150mm

Room Ventilation

For safe operation this stove must be provided with permanently open combustion air supply in addition to normal room ventilation, in accordance with Building Regulations. Minimum ventilation requirements vary by country and whether the dwelling is considered to be of standard construction or of airtight construction, or if a flue draught stabiliser has been fitted. The required open air vent sizes are as follows:

Table 5 - Additional Room Ventilation Required			
Construction	Flue	UK	Ireland
Standard build {air permeability >5.0m ³ /(h.m ²)}	No Flue Stabiliser	None	65 cm ²
	With Flue Stabiliser	14 cm ²	65 cm ²
Airtight build {air permeability ≤5.0m ³ /(h.m ²)}	No Flue Stabiliser	26 cm ²	65 cm ²
	With Flue Stabiliser	40 cm ²	79 cm ²

Note: It is unlikely that dwellings built prior to 2008 would have an air permeability of less than 5m³/(hr.m²), at 50 Pa unless extensive airtightness measures have been carried out. If in doubt assume value ≤5.0m³/(h.m²) or seek specialist advise.

Flue Draught

The chimney should be checked before the stove is installed to ensure that there is adequate flue pull. The draught can be checked initially by using a smoke match close to the flue opening. If the chimney doesn't pull the smoke it may suggest that the chimney needs further attention. Any remedial work to the chimney flue should be carried out by a suitably qualified engineer.

A flue draught of minimum 12 Pascal to maximum 25 Pascal is required for satisfactory appliance performance. The flue draught should be checked under fire at high output and if it exceeds the recommended maximum a flue draught stabiliser (or flue damper as it is also known) must be fitted so the rate of burning can be controlled and prevent overfiring.

An extractor fan must not be used in the same room as this appliance.

Flue Damper (Not Supplied)

When burning wood, a flue damper may be fitted to reduce the draught through the stove if the draught is too high. When the damper is set in the open position the chimney draws at full draught, increasing the volume of air flow through the stove and flue. Shutting the damper restricts the flow, slowing the rate of burning.

The damper should be fitted to the stove flue and should be the same size as the flue pipe. As a rule it should be fitted no closer than 700mm from the flue outlet of the appliance.

A flue damper should not be fitted when burning solid fuels other than wood.

Commissioning

Upon completion of installation, the stove and flue system should be tested by a suitably qualified person to make sure it is safe for normal use. A smoke draw test should be completed to check for soundness of joints and seals and also that all smoke and fumes are taken from the appliance up the chimney and emitted safely.

First warm the flue with a blowlamp or similar for about 10 minutes. Place a lit smoke pellet on the centre of the grate with the air controls open. Close the door – the smoke should be drawn up the flue and be seen to exit from the flue terminal. Complete the test with all windows and doors shut in the room where the appliance is fitted.

If a ceiling fan is present it must be operated on max for the duration of the test. If there are any extraction fans in adjacent rooms these too must be operated on maximum setting during the test with the interconnecting doors open. If any spillage occurs, recheck the suitability of the flue system making sure there is adequate air supply to the room (as per Building Regulations).

Light the appliance and slowly increase the temperature to operating levels. Open the main fire door when the appliance reaches normal operating condition and carry out a spillage test using a smoke match or pellet around the door opening. If any spillage occurs, open all windows, allow the fire to go out and recheck the flue system and ventilation.

Operating Instructions

Please read fully these operating instructions and advise any other users of the correct operating procedures for this stove.

Warning: This appliance and its operating handles become hot when the stove is in use and the stove will remain hot for some time afterwards. For your safety use the glove provided.

Initial Firing of Stove

We recommend that you have 3-4 small fires before you operate your stove to maximum heat output. This is to allow the paint to cure and the castings to relax and consolidate location. We recommend this 'running in' procedure after long idle periods to preserve the life of the stove. During this you may notice an unpleasant smell as paint and fire cement cures. It is not toxic but for your own sake we would suggest that during this period you leave all doors and windows open.

Air Controls

Primary air is controlled via the sliding vent (**Fig 9 A**) in the bottom of the door; this provides a conventional air draught to the bed of the fire. Moving the slider to the right increases the air intake, to the left reduces the air intake.

Secondary air is controlled via the sliding vent (**Fig 9 B**) above the door. It is this 'Airwash' that keeps a clean and uninterrupted view of the fire, also aiding in good secondary combustion of fuel and reducing emissions into the chimney and environment.

Lighting the Stove

Place fire lighters or paper and 5-6 pieces of dry kindling on the grate. Light the fire at base and allow the kindling to light fully across the grate. Build the fire up gradually using small refills of fuel until there is a good fire bed and the fire is well established.

When refuelling with wood, leave both air controls in the fully open position to the right for 1-2 minutes until the new fuel is burning brightly. Once the fuel is fully alight and flames are well established, the primary air (undergrate air) should be closed fully and the airwash reduced to adjust the stove to the desired heat output.

If refuelling with solid fuel then the airwash should be closed and the primary air slide should be fully open until the fuel is well

alight. Once the fuel is well alight the primary air may be adjusted to control the fire to the desired heat setting.

Do not operate the stove with both air supplies open for extended periods, as this will result in overfiring, causing excessive running temperatures and premature burnout of components.

Running the Stove

When your fuel is well alight you can start to restrict the air intake to the desired setting. Your stove is burning with maximum efficiency when a bright fire is achieved using minimum air inlet.

Never leave the stove unattended until the fuel is burning well and the air supply has been adjusted down to desired level.

Note that refuelling onto a low firebed causes excessive smoke to occur. Refuelling must be carried out onto a sufficient quantity of glowing embers to ignite fuel in a reasonable period. If there are too few embers add kindling first to get fire going again before refuelling. The stove is not suitable for overnight burning.

For optimum performance the stove should not be overfilled with fuel above the height of the rear brick. To do so can cause poor operation, excessive smoke to occur and possible damage to baffle plate. The stove must not be operated with the door left open.

This stove is capable of intermittent operation.

Notes on Wood Burning

Burn only dry, well seasoned wood (< 20% moisture), which should have been cut, split and stacked for a minimum of 12 months (24 months is better) with free air movement around all sides of the stack to enable it to dry out. Burning wet or unseasoned wood will create tar deposits in the stove and chimney and will not produce a satisfactory heat output. When loading wood, make sure that the end grain of the wood in the stove is pointing away from the glass otherwise the moisture and gases coming from the end grain of the wood will dirty the glass.

Table 6 - Maximum log lengths

Bellingham Inset 4.7kW	230mm (9")
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Notes on Solid Fuel burning (Other than Wood)

Always de-ash the stove before burning solid fuel and do not let the ash build up to the underside of the grate bars. Solid fuel produces ash, which if allowed to build up it will stifle the air flow through the grate and will eventually cause the fire to die. Air passing through the firebed cools the grate. Distortion or burning out of the grate bars is nearly always caused by ash being allowed to build up on the underside of the grate. With some solid fuels a residue of burnt fuel or clinker will accumulate on the grate. It is important to empty the ash pan and remove clinker after each firing of the stove.

We recommend the use of HETAS approved manufactured smokeless fuels. Note that different types of fuel will give different performances. Using the stove as an incinerator for household waste invalidates the warranty is not recommended as fumes from plastic, etc will cause pollution to the atmosphere and will cause damage to the stove.

Petroleum coke fuels, bituminous (smokey) coal or household waste should not be burned in this appliance.

Shutting Down

To shut down the stove, close the primary air controls and then the secondary air controls by moving both sliders to the left. If the controls are left in this position the fire will be starved of air and will go out. To revive the fire if it has not already extinguished, open the primary air controls first, then the secondary air.

De-Ashing

This insert stove is fitted with a removable log bar and grate. It is important to de-ash the stove regularly to prevent ash build up which may impede the primary air input.

Where possible, it is best to wait until the stove and ash has cooled fully before removing the ash pan. To remove, open the stove door by turning the handle anti-clockwise (**Fig 9 C**) then using the hand tool provided lift the ash pan out of the fire (**Fig 4**). For efficient burning, make sure the grate is clear of unburnt debris; e.g. nails, etc. Dispose of the ash into a non combustible container until the ash has cooled down completely to room temperature.

If shutting down the stove for long periods (e.g. for summer months) make sure that all ash is removed from the stove and that the chimney flue ways and baffle plate are brushed clean. When the stove is cold a vacuum cleaner may be used to remove any residual ash or soot. Close the door and leave all air inlets open fully. This action will ensure air circulation through the appliance and will help to avoid corrosion and condensation within the appliance during this shut down period.

Safety Notes for Your Guidance

FIRES CAN BE DANGEROUS.

Always use a fire guard in the presence of children, the elderly or the infirm. Inform all persons the dangers of high temperatures during operation of the appliance including the stove pipe. Use operating tools provided.

DO NOT OVER FIRE.

It is possible to fire the stove beyond its design capacity. This could damage the stove, so watch for signs of over firing. If any part of the stove starts to glow red, the stove is in an over fire situation and the controls should be adjusted accordingly to reduce air intake. Never leave the stove unattended for long periods without adjusting the controls to a safe setting. Careful air supply control should be exercised at all times.

Warning - Fume Emissions

Properly installed and operated, this appliance will not emit fumes. Occasional fumes from de-ashing and refuelling may occur. Persistent fume emission must not be tolerated. If fume emission does persist, then the following immediate action must be taken:

1. Open doors and windows to ventilate the room.
2. Let the fire out, or eject and safely dispose of fuel from the appliance.
3. When the stove has cooled, check for chimney flue blockage and clean if required.
4. Do not attempt to relight the fire until the cause has been identified. If necessary seek professional advice.

General Maintenance

Baffle Plate: This should be removed at least once a month to prevent any build up of soot or ash, which could lead to blocked flue ways and dangerous fume emission. This must be done when the stove is cold. To remove, lift plate up and rotate to clear fixings. Make sure the plate is returned to correct position when placed back in the stove.

Stove Body: The stove is finished with a heat resistant paint and this can be cleaned with a soft brush. Do not clean while the stove is hot, wait until it has cooled down. The finish can be renovated with a suitable brand of stove paint.

Glass Panels: Clean the glass panels when cool with a proprietary glass cleaner or some damp newspaper. Do not use abrasive materials as these can scratch the glass and make subsequent cleaning more difficult. Wet logs on heated glass, a badly aimed poker or heavy slamming of the doors could crack the glass panel. The glass should not fracture from heat.

Chimney: Check your chimney each year before starting to use your stove for the winter. Birds may have nested in the chimney or masonry may have cracked. Both chimney and flue pipe must be swept at least once a year by a Qualified Chimney Sweep.

Troubleshooting

1. Poor heat output

- a. Stove too small for room: Seek advice from a Qualified Heating Engineer as to (kW) output required for the room size. As a guideline the volume of the room in cubic feet divided by 500; e.g. room 15'x15'x8' would require 3.6kW approx.
- b. Chimney and/or flue pipe restricted, room ventilation restricted: On installation these should have been checked but regular maintenance is necessary as conditions can change; e.g. soot build up, birds nesting, masonry fall, dust build up or furniture blocking vents.
- c. Poor quality fuel: Only burn dry seasoned timber, soft woods have a lower heat output than hard woods per hour. Solid fuels vary in heat value; check with your coal merchant as to suitability.

2. Dirty Glass Panel

- a. Generally caused by poor fuel quality, damp fuel or burning wood that has not been properly seasoned.
- b. Airslide not in correct position for the fuel type, e.g. on solid fuel setting when burning wood.
- c. Fire burning too low, open air vents on stove to create hot fire; this may 'burn' glass clean.
- d. If glass requires cleaning use glass cleaner recommended by your supplier; only use glass cleaner on cold glass. DO NOT USE any abrasives or scrapers as these will scratch glass and increase future tar build up making it harder to clean.

3. Unburnt Fuel in Firebox

Insufficient air reaching fuel causing it to go out. Open the air slide, this will supply combustion air to burn fuel fully (unless it has insufficient heat to ignite or has already extinguished). Check if the ash pan is full and empty if required. De-ash to make sure the grate is not blocked and check for jammed clinker or nails when the fire is out and the stove has cooled. A small amount of unburnt clinker is normal after the fire has extinguished and the amount left is dependent on fuel type.

4. Smoke and Fumes Entering Room

These are very dangerous and must NOT be tolerated. Open window and allow fire to burn out. Seek expert advice immediately. DO NOT USE stove until the problem is solved.

5. Chimney Fire

Identified by loud roaring sounds, dense smoke and sparks emitting from chimney. Shut down the air supply by closing air vents, close stove door fully and call fire brigade immediately.

Chimneys must be swept at least once annually, more frequently if smokey fuels are used. Regular chimney maintenance will prevent chimney fires. Seek advice from a Qualified Chimney Sweep.

The Clean Air Act 1993 and Smoke Control Areas

Under the Clean Air Act local authorities may declare the whole or part of the district of the authority to be a smoke control area. It is an offence to emit smoke from a chimney of a building, from a furnace or from any fixed boiler if located in a designated smoke control area. It is also an offence to acquire an "unauthorised fuel" for use within a smoke control area unless it is used in an "exempt" appliance ("exempted" from the controls which generally apply in the smoke control area).

The Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs has powers under the Act to authorise smokeless fuels or exempt appliances for use in smoke control areas in England. In Scotland and Wales this power rests with Ministers in the devolved administrations for those countries. Separate legislation, the Clean Air (Northern Ireland) Order 1981, applies in Northern Ireland. Therefore it is a requirement that fuels burnt or obtained for use in smoke control areas have been "authorised" in Regulations and that appliances used to burn solid fuel in those areas (other than "authorised" fuels) have been exempted by an Order made and signed by the Secretary of State or Minister in the devolved administrations.

The Bellingham Inset 4.7kW stove has been recommended as suitable for use in smoke control areas when burning wood and manufactured smoke less fuels. The air control has been set to ensure a minimum burn rate for clean burning during operation.

Further information on the requirements of the Clean Air Act can be found here : <http://smokecontrol.defra.gov.uk/>

Your local authority is responsible for implementing the Clean Air Act 1993 including designation and supervision of smoke control areas and you can contact them for details of Clean Air Act requirements.

After Sales Service

As a sign of our commitment to quality, all new Dimplex solid fuel stoves are guaranteed against casting faults and other manufacturing defects for 10 years in the case of non-boiler stoves and 5 years in the case of boiler models, subject to certain conditions and exclusions. The guarantee covers the main body of the stove and external cast parts under normal domestic use - it does not cover use in commercial premises. The guarantee period begins on the date of purchase. The guarantee covers replacement of the parts found to be defective but does not cover labour charges.

Conditions and Exclusions:

The guarantee does not cover the following items which are deemed to be consumable items under normal use: glass, rope seals, grate, ashpan, cast iron liners, riddling lever, baffle plate, fire bricks and log retainer.

It is a condition of the guarantee that the installation complies with relevant Building Regulations and is carried out by a suitably qualified individual (HETAS registered in England and Wales, or equivalent in other countries) with certificate of installation and appropriate commissioning retained by the end-user along with proof of purchase.

Whilst the guarantee does not cover any aspect of the flue arrangements for the installation, or the installation work itself, as these are beyond the control of Dimplex as the manufacturer of the stove, it is a condition of the guarantee that the flue be swept by a suitably qualified individual as appropriate but at a minimum interval of once per year. It is expected that the stove would be inspected for developing faults at the time of sweeping to allow any necessary maintenance to be carried out.

Damage or defects caused by the following are excluded: over-firing, use of inappropriate fuels such as petroleum coke or household rubbish, flue draft problems, ventilation issues, accident, misuse, fair wear and tear, unauthorised modifications or repairs made using incorrect spares.

In normal usage the paint finish of the stove may change colour slightly or lighten in shade over time. This is considered normal and is not covered by the guarantee. Damage caused by over-firing is excluded from the guarantee.

It is a condition of the guarantee that only genuine Dimplex spare parts are used. Parts that may need occasional replacement are fire bricks, ashpan, grate and log retainer. NB: sealing rope and rope adhesive are generic stove spares that can be purchased from most stove retailers. Provided the rope seals are replaced like for like and fixed with appropriate stove rope adhesive, this will not invalidate the guarantee.

Genuine Dimplex spare parts are available in the UK direct from the manufacturer and can be ordered via www.dimplex.co.uk or by telephone on 0844 879 3588. For Republic of Ireland orders see www.dimpco.ie or Tel: 01 842 8222

Dimplex reserves the right to provide either replacement parts or a replacement stove, at their sole discretion, in order to satisfy claims made under this guarantee.

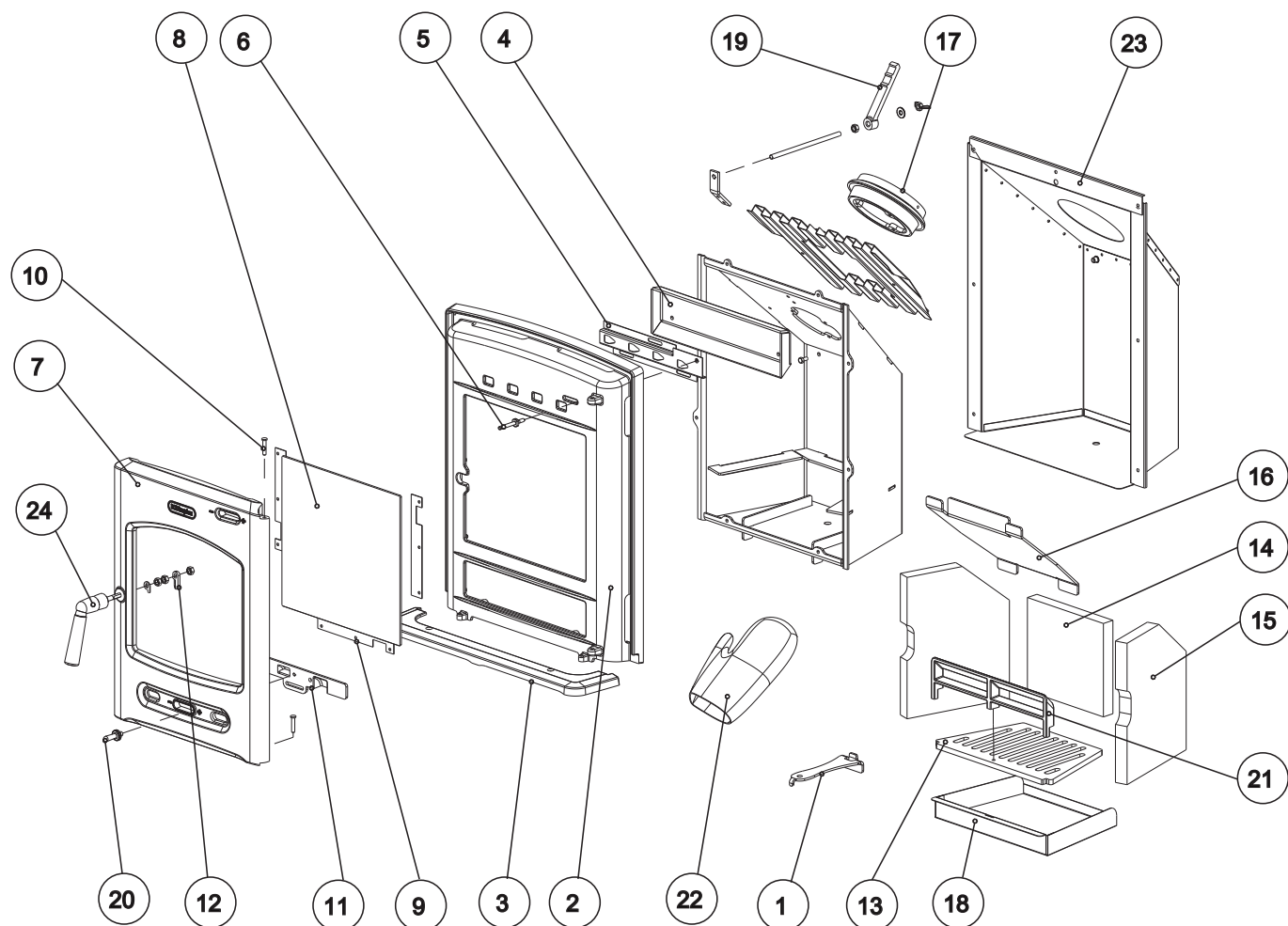
Replacement parts or stoves are covered only for the remainder of the original guarantee period.

Dimplex will not be held responsible for any consequential or incidental loss, damage or injury, howsoever caused.

The Dimplex stove guarantee does not affect, and is in addition to, your statutory rights.

Should you require after sales service or should you need to purchase any spares, please contact the retailer from whom the appliance was purchased. Please do not return a faulty product to us in the first instance as this may result in loss or damage and delay in providing you with a satisfactory service. Please retain your receipt as proof of purchase.

Bellingham 4.7kW Inset (BLM4iSE)



BELLINGHAM 4.7KW INSET STOVE (BLM4iSE) - SPARE PARTS

Item	Description	Part Number	Item	Description	Part Number
1	HAND TOOL	1/70186/0	13	GRATE	1/70645/0
2	FASCIA	1/70628/0	14	REAR BRICK	1/70646/0
3	FASCIA BASE	1/70629/0	15	SIDE BRICK	1/70647/0
4	AIRWASH	1/70630/0	16	BAFFLE PLATE	1/70648/0
5	AIRWASH SLIDE	1/70631/0	17	FLUE COLLAR	1/70649/0
6	AIRWASH HANDLE	1/70632/0	18	ASHPAN	1/70651/0
7	DOOR	1/70633/0	19	CLAMP	1/70653/0
8	GLASS	1/70634/0	20	PRIMARY SLIDE HANDLE	1/70818/0
9	GLASS FIXING BRACKET	1/70635/0	21	LOG BAR	1/70819/0
10	DOOR PIN	1/70636/0	22	PROTECTIVE GLOVE	1/71118/0
11	PRIMARY AIR SLIDE	1/70637/0	23	OUTER WRAP ASSEMBLY	2/61996/0
12	HANDLE CATCH	1/70639/0	24	HANDLE ASSEMBLY	4/19089/0

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Bellingham 4.7kW Wood Only Inset Stove

For Standard 16" Fireplace Opening

Please hand these instructions to the stove user when installation is complete.
Leave the system ready for operation and instruct the user in the correct use of the
appliance and operation of controls.

Installation should only be carried out by a suitably qualified installer.
Dimplex recommend using an installer who is registered with HETAS (UK) or with INFO
(Republic of Ireland). Installation must comply with all current Building Regulations.

08/52739/0 - Issue 3
22 Oct 2014

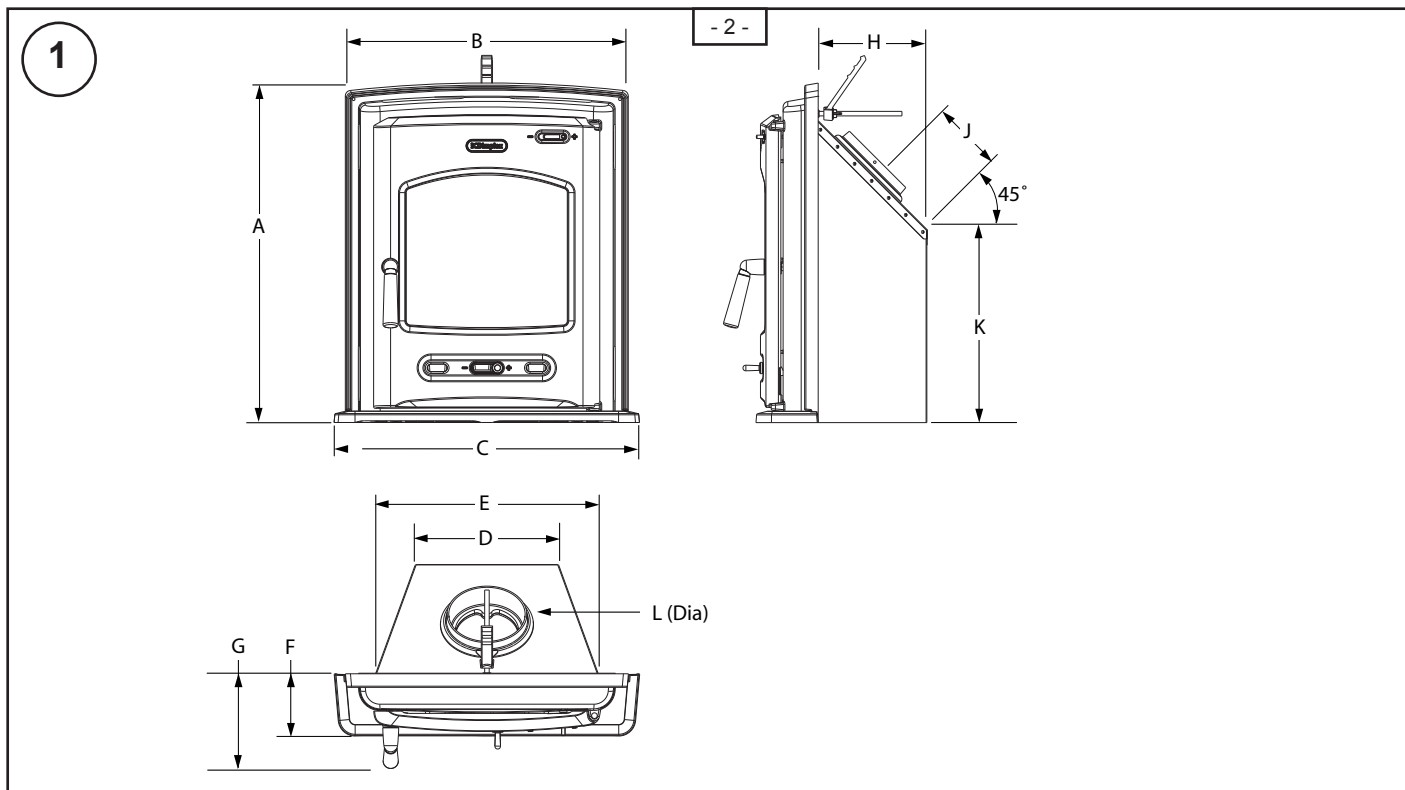
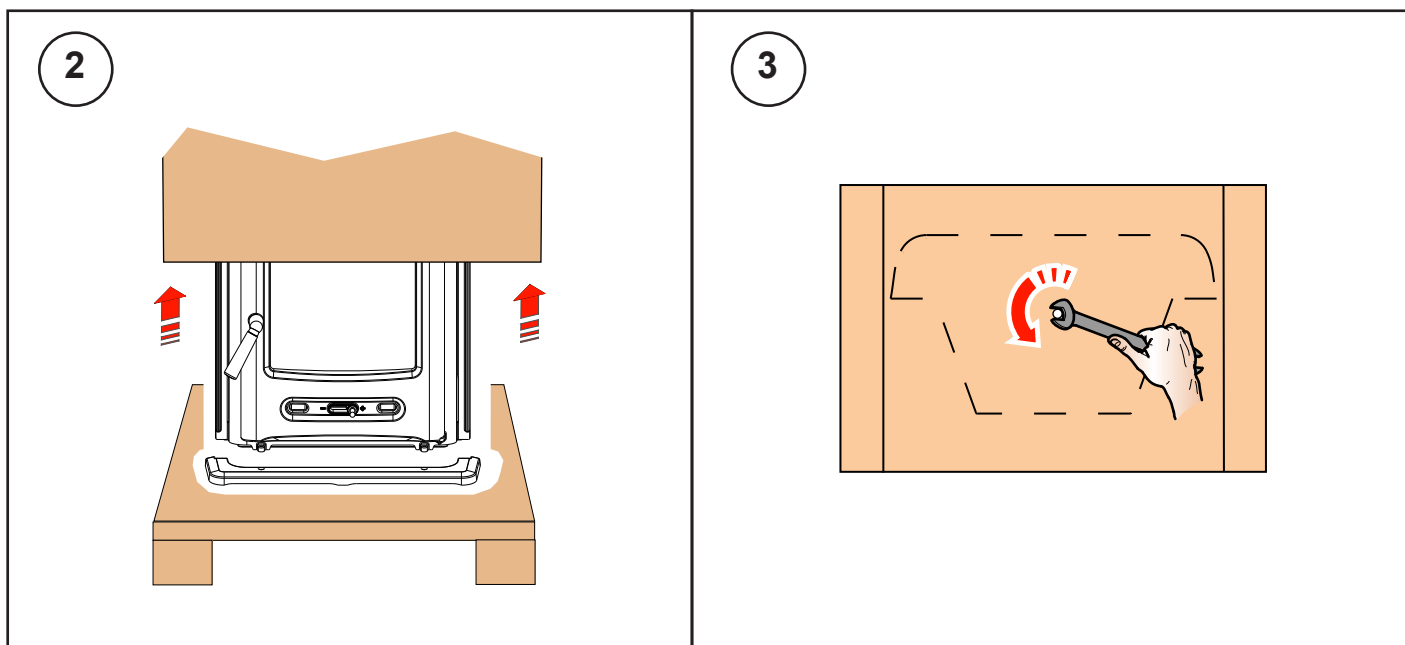


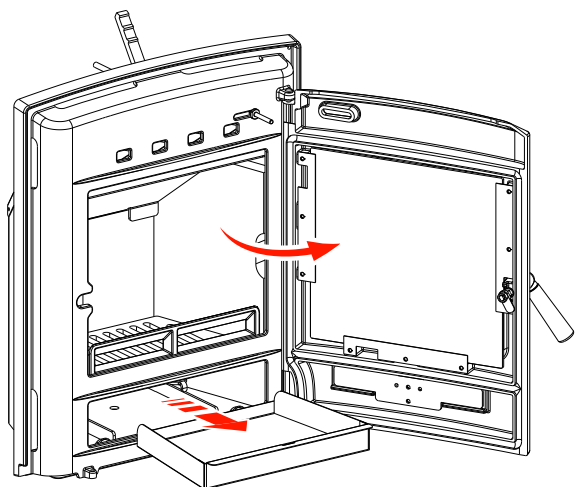
Table 1 - Dimensions	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	L
Bellingham Inset 4.7kw	600	500	540	250	393	111	167	192	150	340	152

Note: All Dimensions in mm. Dimensions stated may be subject to a slight \pm variation. (25.4mm = 1")

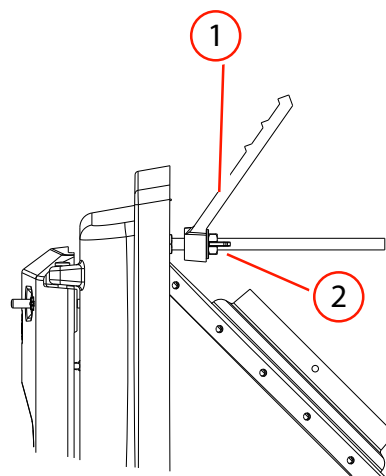
Table 2 - Technical Specification		Bellingham Inset BLM4iWB
		Wood
Nominal heat output	kW	4.7
Efficiency	%	81.8
CO Emission (@13% O ₂)	%	0.24
Flue Gas Temp	°C	233
Flue Gas Mass Flow	g/s	3.9
Refuel Period	hr	1
Safe Distance to Combustible Materials	mm	Top 350mm Sides 150mm
Flue Outlet Size	mm/inch	152 / 6
Product Weight	kg	70



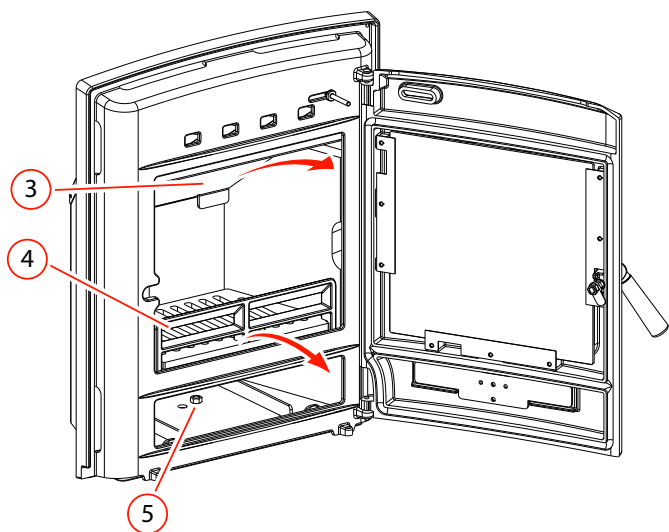
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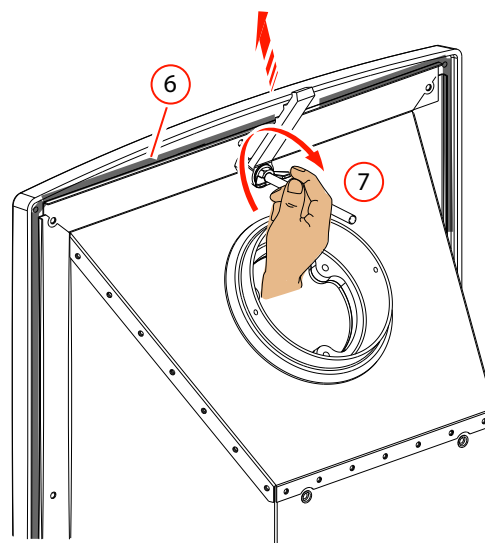
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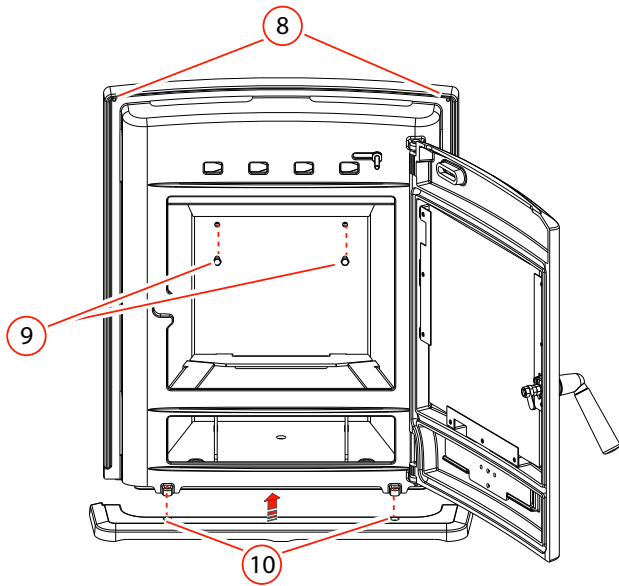
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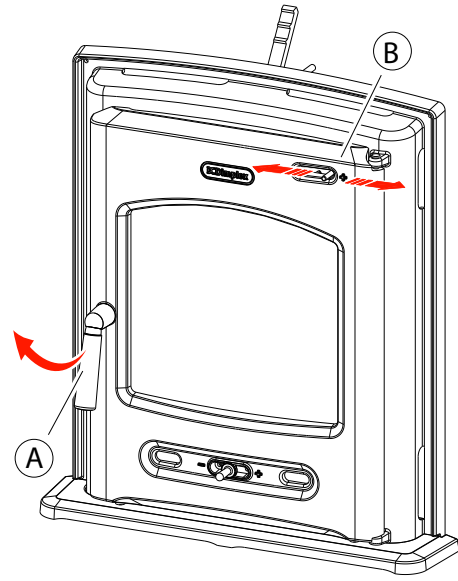
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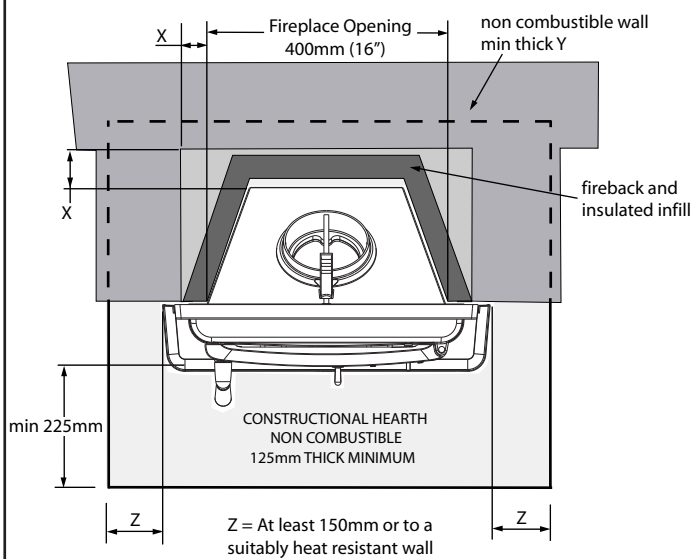
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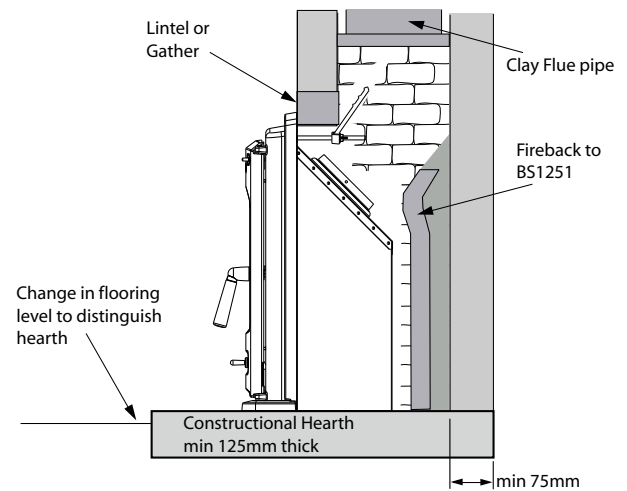


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11

Typical installation



Bellingham 4.7kW Wood Only Inset Stove (BLM4iWB)

IMPORTANT: THESE INSTRUCTIONS SHOULD BE READ CAREFULLY AND RETAINED FOR FUTURE REFERENCE

Important Safety Advice

Please read these instructions carefully before installing or using this appliance. Failure to do so may result in damage to persons and property.

Installation of this appliance must be carried out by a suitably qualified competent person in accordance with all Building Regulations, including those referring to Local Authority Bye-Laws, National and European Standards and Codes of Practice.

Do not install this appliance on a shared flue.

Do not fit an extractor fan in the same room as this appliance.

Ensure that there is adequate ventilation in the room in accordance with building standards. Do not obstruct any of the air inlets or outlets on the appliance.

A flue damper should not be fitted when burning solid fuels other than wood.

This appliance operates at very high temperatures and retains its heat for a period after use. Do not touch any surfaces while in use. All persons including children and the infirm should be warned of this and not allowed to touch any surfaces while in use. Please use a suitable fireguard to prevent contact when in use.

Do not place any photographs, paintings, TV's or other combustible items near the appliance as exposure to hot surfaces will cause damage. Maintain safe distances from combustible materials in accordance with these instructions.

The operator must use the tools provided. The glove provided is a tool.

This appliance is for domestic heating use only in accordance with these operating instructions. Do not make any unauthorised changes to the appliance.

This appliance is only suitable for burning wood. Do not attempt to burn other solid fuels in this appliance.

Burn only wood with a low moisture content, such as smokeless fuel or properly seasoned wood. Burning wet or unseasoned wood will only result in a build up of tar in the stove and the chimney and will cause staining of the glass.

Do not use flammable liquids to ignite the fire.

Avoid the use of aerosols in the vicinity of the stove when it is in operation.

Clean your chimney at least twice a year and check the baffle plate monthly to ensure there are no blockages. Do not allow a build up of ash to occur in the ash pan as this will cause the grate to burn out prematurely.

Regular maintenance should be carried out by a suitably qualified engineer.

Health and Safety Precautions

Handling: This product is heavy and should be handled with care to avoid the possibility of personal injury when moving or servicing. Adequate facilities must be available for the unloading and handling of this appliance. Use protective clothing.

Fire Cement/Glue: Some types of fire cement/glue are caustic and should not be allowed to come into contact with the skin. Use suitable protective gloves when handling. In case of contact, wash immediately with plenty of water.

Asbestos: This appliance contains no asbestos. If there is a possibility of disturbing asbestos as a result of installation then specialist guidance must be sought prior to installing.

Please Note: Any white deposits on the stove joints are caused by humidity reacting with the joint sealant. These deposits are not cause for alarm and may be brushed off using a soft cloth. If required the joints may be blackened again with a proprietary stove polish.

Installation Instructions

General

These instructions give a guide for the installation of the stove but in no way absolves the installer from responsibilities to conform to all relevant standards relating to the installation of solid fuel appliances.

This stove is designed to be recessed in a standard 16" sized fireplace opening. The stove is only suitable for use on a fireplace and chimney that has been fitted for use with solid fuel. The fireplace backpanel and hearth must have the necessary expansion joints and the backfilling suitable for solid fuel use.

We recommend that for UK installations a HETAS registered installer should be used, who will be able to give a Certificate of Compliance that installation complies with Building Regulations. In Ireland a registered installer from the Irish Nationwide Fireplace Organisation should be used.

Please note that to the best of our abilities these instructions are correct at time of printing, however we cannot be held responsible for any differences in legislation which may occur in the future.

Assembly of the stove

1. Unscrew the wooden crate and lift off the upper box (**Fig 2**).
2. The stove is bolted to the crate through the base of the stove to prevent damage during transportation. Unscrew the fixing bolt (**Fig 3**) to release the crate before installing the stove. Unscrew the fascia plinth and set aside for fixing later.
3. Remove the plastic bag, To make the product easier for handling on installation, open the stove door and remove the liner bricks, baffle plate, grate bars and ashpan (**Fig 4**). Place these in a secure place to avoid damage. These must be refitted after installation.
4. Unscrew the wingnut to loosen the clamp on the fixing bar. (**1 & 2, Fig 5**).
5. Place the inset stove into position in the fireplace and mark the intended position of the fixing screw through the hole in the bottom of the appliance (**5, Fig 6**). Remove the stove and drill a hole then insert a M8 expanding wall rawl bolt to secure base in position. Re-position the stove and screw into place. The fixing hole should then be sealed with fire cement to avoid air leakage.
6. Create a seal with the fascia of the fireplace making sure the rope seal (**6, Fig 7**) on the back of the stove comes into

contact with the fascia. Place hand through the stove collar and tighten the wingnut on the clamping bar (7, Fig 7). The clamp creates pressure when it contacts the chimney/lintel. The stove should be tightly sealed to the fireplace fascia.

7. If required the stove may be secured directly to the fascia using the fixing screw holes (8, Fig 9). Alternatively as a last resort fixing option, the stove may be screwed through the appliance and directly into the fireback. To do this remove the wrap fixing bolts (9, Fig 9) and bolt directly into the fireback using stainless steel M5 expanding wall bolts. In all cases, only high temperature metal wall fixings may be used and all fixings through the appliance must be made air tight so there is no smoke leakage.
8. Position the fascia plinth in front of the appliance lining up the screw holes with the fixing bosses and screw in position using the 2 x M6 countersunk screws provided (10, Fig 8).

Chimney & Flue Connections

Before installing, check that the chimney is in good condition; dry and free from cracks and obstructions. The diameter of the chimney flue or any joiner sections should not be less than 150mm and not more than 230mm. If these requirements are not met, the chimney should be relined by a suitable method by a qualified person.

The chimney height and the position of the chimney terminal should conform to Building Regulations. If you have any doubts about the suitability of your chimney, consult your local dealer or stockist.

The chimney must be swept thoroughly before connection to the stove and swept every six months thereafter.

If there is no existing chimney then a prefabricated block chimney or a twin walled insulated stainless steel flue to BS4543 can be used. These must be fitted in accordance with the manufacturers instructions and in compliance with Building Regulations.

If using a joiner flue, connect the flue pipe to the stove making sure that it fits snugly into the base of the flue collar. Seal the collar and flue connection with fire cement or with other suitable high temperature sealant. Add flue sections as required; note that all flue sockets must face upwards. Ensure that the flue pipe end is no closer than 76mm to the side or rear of the chimney walls. It is essential that all connections between the stove and the chimney flue are sealed and made airtight.

This product must not be installed on a shared flue.

Flue Deposits

If the chimney was previously used as an open fire, it is possible that the higher flue gas temperatures generated by the stove may loosen deposits that were previously adhered to the inner surface of the flue pipe which could cause a blockage. We recommend that in this situation a second sweeping of the chimney should be carried out within one month of initial stove use after installation.

Floor Protection & Installation Clearances

In all instances the stove must be positioned on a non-combustible hearth that conforms to Building Regulations and is firm, secure and capable of supporting the stove. Care should be taken to ensure the stove is level.

Building Regulations require that a solid constructional hearth of minimum 125mm must be used, including the thickness of the floor and any decorative top surface (e.g. tiling). The Constructional hearth must extend minimum 225mm in front of the appliance and at least 150mm from either side and the rear of the appliance. (Fig 10).

All walls adjacent to the hearth should be made from solid non combustible material with minimum thickness as per table 3:

Table 3		
Stove distance X from wall	Min Wall Thickness Y	Min solid wall height 300mm above the appliance and 1.2m above the hearth
less than 50mm	200mm	
50mm and over	75mm	

Table 4 shows the minimum safe distances to combustible materials which must be observed in all installations. Any surrounding combustible material should not exceed 80°C.

Table 4	Top	Sides
Bellingham Inset 4.7kW	350mm	150mm

Room Ventilation

For safe operation this stove must be provided with permanently open combustion air supply in addition to normal room ventilation, in accordance with Building Regulations. Minimum ventilation requirements vary by country and whether the dwelling is considered to be of standard construction or of airtight construction, or if a flue draught stabiliser has been fitted. The required open air vent sizes are as follows:

Table 5 - Additional Room Ventilation Required			
Construction	Flue	UK	Ireland
Standard build {air permeability >5.0m ³ /(h.m ²)}	No Flue Stabiliser	None	65 cm ²
	With Flue Stabiliser	14 cm ²	65 cm ²
Airtight build {air permeability ≤5.0m ³ /(h.m ²)}	No Flue Stabiliser	26 cm ²	65 cm ²
	With Flue Stabiliser	40 cm ²	79 cm ²

Note: It is unlikely that dwellings built prior to 2008 would have an air permeability of less than 5m³/(hr.m²), at 50 Pa unless extensive airtightness measures have been carried out. If in doubt assume value ≤5.0m³/(h.m²) or seek specialist advise.

Flue Draught

The chimney should be checked before the stove is installed to ensure that there is adequate flue pull. The draught can be checked initially by using a smoke match close to the flue opening. If the chimney doesn't pull the smoke it may suggest that the chimney needs further attention. Any remedial work to the chimney flue should be carried out by a suitably qualified engineer.

A flue draught of minimum 12 Pascal to maximum 25 Pascal is required for satisfactory appliance performance. The flue draught should be checked under fire at high output and if it exceeds the recommended maximum a flue draught stabiliser (or flue damper as it is also known) must be fitted so the rate of burning can be controlled and prevent overfiring.

An extractor fan must not be used in the same room as this appliance.

Flue Damper (Not Supplied)

When burning wood, a flue damper may be fitted to reduce the draught through the stove if the draught is too high. When the damper is set in the open position the chimney draws at full draught, increasing the volume of air flow through the stove and flue. Shutting the damper restricts the flow, slowing the rate of burning.

The damper should be fitted to the stove flue and should be the same size as the flue pipe. As a rule it should be fitted no closer than 700mm from the flue outlet of the appliance.

A flue damper should not be fitted when burning solid fuels other than wood.

Commissioning

Upon completion of installation, the stove and flue system should be tested by a suitably qualified person to make sure it is safe for normal use. A smoke draw test should be completed to check for soundness of joints and seals and also that all smoke and fumes are taken from the appliance up the chimney and emitted safely.

First warm the flue with a blowlamp or similar for about 10 minutes. Place a lit smoke pellet on the centre of the grate with the air controls open. Close the door – the smoke should be drawn up the flue and be seen to exit from the flue terminal. Complete the test with all windows and doors shut in the room where the appliance is fitted.

If a ceiling fan is present it must be operated on max for the duration of the test. If there are any extraction fans in adjacent rooms these too must be operated on maximum setting during the test with the interconnecting doors open. If any spillage occurs, recheck the suitability of the flue system making sure there is adequate air supply to the room (as per Building Regulations).

Light the appliance and slowly increase the temperature to operating levels. Open the main fire door when the appliance reaches normal operating condition and carry out a spillage test using a smoke match or pellet around the door opening. If any spillage occurs, open all windows, allow the fire to go out and recheck the flue system and ventilation.

Operating Instructions

Please read fully these operating instructions and advise any other users of the correct operating procedures for this stove.

Warning: This appliance and its operating handles become hot when the stove is in use and the stove will remain hot for some time afterwards. For your safety use the glove provided.

Initial Firing of Stove

We recommend that you have 3-4 small fires before you operate your stove to maximum heat output. This is to allow the paint to cure and the castings to relax and consolidate location. We recommend this 'running in' procedure after long idle periods to preserve the life of the stove. During this you may notice an unpleasant smell as paint and fire cement cures. It is not toxic but for your own sake we would suggest that during this period you leave all doors and windows open.

Air Controls

The stove is controlled via the sliding air vent (**Fig 9 B**) above the door. It is this 'Airwash' that keeps a clean and uninterrupted view of the fire, also aiding in good secondary combustion of fuel and reducing emissions into the chimney and environment. A small fixed amount of undergrate air is allowed in via the primary plate at the bottom of the door. The knob on the plate is only for decorative purposes. The plate must not be adjusted or removed during use.

Lighting the Stove

Place fire lighters or paper and 5-6 pieces of dry kindling on the grate. Light the fire at base and allow the kindling to light fully across the grate. Build the fire up gradually using small refills of fuel until there is a good fire bed and the fire is well established.

When refuelling with wood, move the air control to the fully open position to the right and if necessary open the door slightly for about 1 minute to quickly establish flames and reduce smoke output. Close the door and leave the air control in the fully open position for about 2 minutes, until the new fuel is burning brightly. Once the fuel is fully alight and flames are well established, the air slide can be reduced to adjust the stove to the desired heat output.

Do not operate the stove with the air supply open for extended periods, as this may result in overfiring, causing excessive running temperatures and premature burnout of components.

Running the Stove

When your fuel is well alight you can start to restrict the air intake to the desired setting. Your stove is burning with maximum efficiency when a bright fire is achieved using minimum air inlet.

Never leave the stove unattended until the fuel is burning well and the air supply has been adjusted down to desired level.

Note that refuelling onto a low firebed causes excessive smoke to occur. Refuelling must be carried out onto a sufficient quantity of glowing embers to ignite fuel in a reasonable period. If there are too few embers add kindling first to get fire going again before refuelling. The stove is not suitable for overnight burning.

For optimum performance the stove should not be overfilled with fuel above the height of the rear brick. To do so can cause poor operation, excessive smoke to occur and possible damage to baffle plate. The stove must not be operated with the door left open.

This stove is capable of intermittent operation.

Notes on Wood Burning

Burn only dry, well seasoned wood (< 20% moisture), which should have been cut, split and stacked for a minimum of 12 months (24 months is better) with free air movement around all sides of the stack to enable it to dry out. Burning wet or unseasoned wood will create tar deposits in the stove and chimney and will not produce a satisfactory heat output. When loading wood, make sure that the end grain of the wood in the stove is pointing away from the glass otherwise the moisture and gases coming from the end grain of the wood will dirty the glass.

Table 6 - Maximum log lengths

Bellingham Inset 4.7kW	230mm (9")
------------------------	------------

This appliance is only suitable for burning wood. Do not attempt to burn other fuels in this appliance.

Shutting Down

To shut down the stove, close the air supply by moving the air slide fully to the left. If the air slide is left in this position the fire will be starved of air and will go out. To revive the fire open the slide fully to the right until flames are well established.

De-Ashing

This insert stove is fitted with a removable log bar and grate. It is important to de-ash the stove regularly to prevent ash build up which may impede the air supply.

Where possible, it is best to wait until the stove and ash has cooled fully before removing the ash pan. To remove, open the stove door by turning the handle anti-clockwise (**Fig 9 A**) then using the hand tool provided lift the ash pan out of the fire (**Fig 4**). For efficient burning, make sure the grate is clear of unburnt debris; e.g. nails, etc. Dispose of the ash into a non combustible container until the ash has cooled down completely to room temperature.

If shutting down the stove for long periods (e.g. for summer months) make sure that all ash is removed from the stove and that the chimney flue ways and baffle plate are brushed clean. When the stove is cold a vacuum cleaner may be used to remove any residual ash or soot. Close the door and leave all air inlets open fully. This action will ensure air circulation through the appliance and will help to avoid corrosion and condensation within the appliance during this shut down period.

Safety Notes for Your Guidance

FIRES CAN BE DANGEROUS.

Always use a fire guard in the presence of children, the elderly or the infirm. Inform all persons the dangers of high temperatures during operation of the appliance including the stove pipe.

Use operating tools provided.

DO NOT OVER FIRE.

It is possible to fire the stove beyond its design capacity. This could damage the stove, so watch for signs of over firing. If any part of the stove starts to glow red, the stove is in an over fire situation and the controls should be adjusted accordingly to reduce air intake. Never leave the stove unattended for long periods without adjusting the controls to a safe setting. Careful air supply control should be exercised at all times.

Warning - Fume Emissions

Properly installed and operated, this appliance will not emit fumes. Occasional fumes from de-ashing and refuelling may occur. Persistent fume emission must not be tolerated. If fume emission does persist, then the following immediate action must be taken:

1. Open doors and windows to ventilate the room.
2. Let the fire out, or eject and safely dispose of fuel from the appliance.
3. When the stove has cooled, check for chimney flue blockage and clean if required.
4. Do not attempt to relight the fire until the cause has been identified. If necessary seek professional advice.

General Maintenance

Baffle Plate: This should be removed at least once a month to prevent any build up of soot or ash, which could lead to blocked flue ways and dangerous fume emission. This must be done when the stove is cold. To remove, lift plate up and rotate to clear fixings. Make sure the plate is returned to correct position when placed back in the stove.

Stove Body: The stove is finished with a heat resistant paint and this can be cleaned with a soft brush. Do not clean while the stove is hot, wait until it has cooled down. The finish can be renovated with a suitable brand of stove paint.

Glass Panels: Clean the glass panels when cool with a proprietary glass cleaner or some damp newspaper. Do not use abrasive materials as these can scratch the glass and make subsequent cleaning more difficult. Wet logs on heated glass, a badly aimed poker or heavy slamming of the doors could crack the glass panel. The glass should not fracture from heat.

Chimney: Check your chimney each year before starting to use your stove for the winter. Birds may have nested in the chimney or masonry may have cracked. Both chimney and flue pipe must be swept at least once a year by a Qualified Chimney Sweep.

Troubleshooting

1. Poor heat output

- a. Stove too small for room: Seek advice from a Qualified Heating Engineer as to (kW) output required for the room size. As a guideline the volume of the room in cubic feet divided by 500; e.g. room 15'x15'x8' would require 3.6kW approx.
- b. Chimney and/or flue pipe restricted, room ventilation restricted: On installation these should have been checked but regular maintenance is necessary as conditions can change; e.g. soot build up, birds nesting, masonry fall, dust build up or furniture blocking vents.
- c. Poor quality fuel: Only burn dry seasoned timber, soft woods have a lower heat output than hard woods per hour. Solid fuels vary in heat value; check with your coal merchant as to suitability.

2. Dirty Glass Panel

- a. Generally caused by poor fuel quality, damp fuel or burning wood that has not been properly seasoned.
- b. Airslide not in correct position for the fuel type, e.g. on solid fuel setting when burning wood.
- c. Fire burning too low, open air vents on stove to create hot fire; this may 'burn' glass clean.
- d. If glass requires cleaning use glass cleaner recommended by your supplier; only use glass cleaner on cold glass. DO NOT USE any abrasives or scrapers as these will scratch glass and increase future tar build up making it harder to clean.

3. Unburnt Fuel in Firebox

Insufficient air reaching fuel causing it to go out. Open the air slide, this will supply combustion air to burn fuel fully (unless it has insufficient heat to ignite or has already extinguished). Check if the ash pan is full and empty if required. De-ash to make sure the grate is not blocked and check for jammed clinker or nails when the fire is out and the stove has cooled. A small amount of unburnt clinker is normal after the fire has extinguished and the amount left is dependent on fuel type.

4. Smoke and Fumes Entering Room

These are very dangerous and must NOT be tolerated. Open window and allow fire to burn out. Seek expert advice immediately. DO NOT USE stove until the problem is solved.

5. Chimney Fire

Identified by loud roaring sounds, dense smoke and sparks emitting from chimney. Shut down the air supply by closing air vents, close stove door fully and call fire brigade immediately.

Chimneys must be swept at least once annually, more frequently if smokey fuels are used. Regular chimney maintenance will prevent chimney fires. Seek advice from a Qualified Chimney Sweep.

The Clean Air Act 1993 and Smoke Control Areas

Under the Clean Air Act local authorities may declare the whole or part of the district of the authority to be a smoke control area. It is an offence to emit smoke from a chimney of a building, from a furnace or from any fixed boiler if located in a designated smoke control area. It is also an offence to acquire an "unauthorised fuel" for use within a smoke control area unless it is used in an "exempt" appliance ("exempted" from the controls which generally apply in the smoke control area).

The Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs has powers under the Act to authorise smokeless fuels or exempt appliances for use in smoke control areas in England. In Scotland and Wales this power rests with Ministers in the devolved administrations for those countries. Separate legislation, the Clean Air (Northern Ireland) Order 1981, applies in Northern Ireland. Therefore it is a requirement that fuels burnt or obtained for use in smoke control areas have been "authorised" in Regulations and that appliances used to burn solid fuel in those areas (other than "authorised" fuels) have been exempted by an Order made and signed by the Secretary of State or Minister in the devolved administrations.

The Bellingham Inset 4.7kW stove has been recommended as suitable for use in smoke control areas when burning wood and manufactured smoke less fuels. The air control has been set to ensure a minimum burn rate for clean burning during operation.

Further information on the requirements of the Clean Air Act can be found here : <http://smokecontrol.defra.gov.uk/>

Your local authority is responsible for implementing the Clean Air Act 1993 including designation and supervision of smoke control areas and you can contact them for details of Clean Air Act requirements.

After Sales Service

As a sign of our commitment to quality, all new Dimplex solid fuel stoves are guaranteed against casting faults and other manufacturing defects for 10 years in the case of non-boiler stoves and 5 years in the case of boiler models, subject to certain conditions and exclusions. The guarantee covers the main body of the stove and external cast parts under normal domestic use - it does not cover use in commercial premises. The guarantee period begins on the date of purchase. The guarantee covers replacement of the parts found to be defective but does not cover labour charges.

Conditions and Exclusions:

The guarantee does not cover the following items which are deemed to be consumable items under normal use: glass, rope seals, grate, ashpan, cast iron liners, riddling lever, baffle plate, fire bricks and log retainer.

It is a condition of the guarantee that the installation complies with relevant Building Regulations and is carried out by a suitably qualified individual (HETAS registered in England and Wales, or equivalent in other countries) with certificate of installation and appropriate commissioning retained by the end-user along with proof of purchase.

Whilst the guarantee does not cover any aspect of the flue arrangements for the installation, or the installation work itself, as these are beyond the control of Dimplex as the manufacturer of the stove, it is a condition of the guarantee that the flue be swept by a suitably qualified individual as appropriate but at a minimum interval of once per year. It is expected that the stove would be inspected for developing faults at the time of sweeping to allow any necessary maintenance to be carried out.

Damage or defects caused by the following are excluded: over-firing, use of inappropriate fuels such as petroleum coke or household rubbish, flue draft problems, ventilation issues, accident, misuse, fair wear and tear, unauthorised modifications or repairs made using incorrect spares.

In normal usage the paint finish of the stove may change colour slightly or lighten in shade over time. This is considered normal and is not covered by the guarantee. Damage caused by over-firing is excluded from the guarantee.

It is a condition of the guarantee that only genuine Dimplex spare parts are used. Parts that may need occasional replacement are fire bricks, ashpan, grate and log retainer. NB: sealing rope and rope adhesive are generic stove spares that can be purchased from most stove retailers. Provided the rope seals are replaced like for like and fixed with appropriate stove rope adhesive, this will not invalidate the guarantee.

Genuine Dimplex spare parts are available in the UK direct from the manufacturer and can be ordered via www.dimplex.co.uk or by telephone on 0844 879 3588. For Republic of Ireland orders see www.dimpco.ie or Tel: 01 842 8222

Dimplex reserves the right to provide either replacement parts or a replacement stove, at their sole discretion, in order to satisfy claims made under this guarantee.

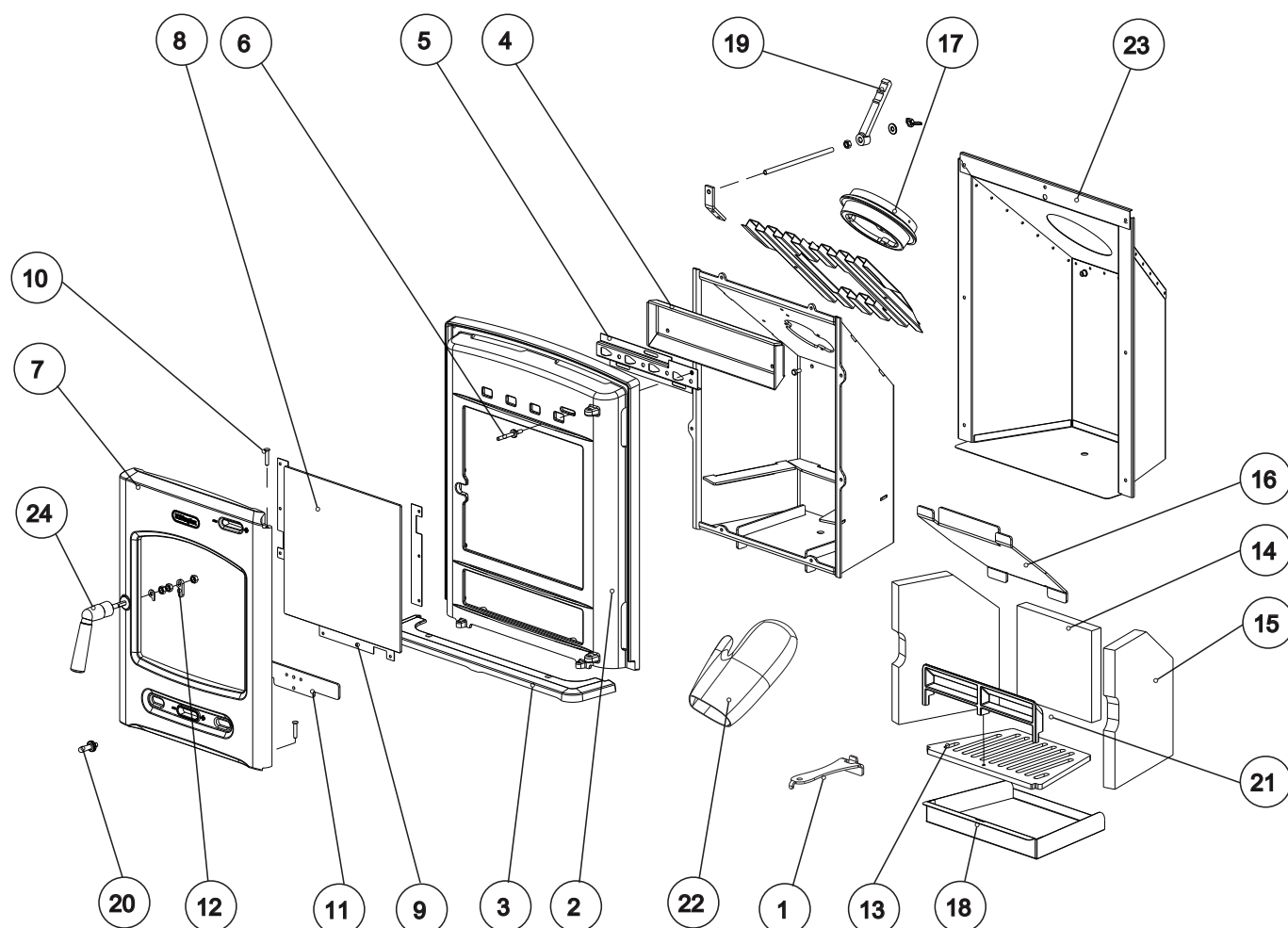
Replacement parts or stoves are covered only for the remainder of the original guarantee period.

Dimplex will not be held responsible for any consequential or incidental loss, damage or injury, howsoever caused.

The Dimplex stove guarantee does not affect, and is in addition to, your statutory rights.

Should you require after sales service or should you need to purchase any spares, please contact the retailer from whom the appliance was purchased. Please do not return a faulty product to us in the first instance as this may result in loss or damage and delay in providing you with a satisfactory service. Please retain your receipt as proof of purchase.

Bellingham 4.7kW Wood Only Inset (BLM4iWB)



BELLINGHAM 4.7KW WOOD ONLY INSET STOVE (BLM4iWB) - SPARE PARTS

Item	Description	Part Number	Item	Description	Part Number
1	HAND TOOL	1/70186/0	13	GRATE	1/70645/0
2	FASCIA	1/70628/0	14	REAR BRICK	1/70646/0
3	FASCIA BASE	1/70629/0	15	SIDE BRICK	1/70647/0
4	AIRWASH	1/70630/0	16	BAFFLE PLATE	1/70648/0
5	AIRWASH SLIDE	1/70631/0	17	FLUE COLLAR	1/70649/0
6	AIRWASH HANDLE	1/70632/0	18	ASHPAN	1/70651/0
7	DOOR	1/70633/0	19	CLAMP	1/70653/0
8	GLASS	1/70634/0	20	PRIMARY SLIDE HANDLE	1/70818/0
9	GLASS FIXING BRACKET	1/70635/0	21	LOG BAR	1/70819/0
10	DOOR PIN	1/70636/0	22	PROTECTIVE GLOVE	1/71118/0
11	PRIMARY BLANK PLATE	1/71529/0	23	OUTER WRAP ASSEMBLY	2/61996/0
12	HANDLE CATCH	1/70639/0	24	HANDLE ASSEMBLY	4/19089/0

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Bellingham 5kW Multi-fuel stove (BLM5SE)

Please hand these instructions to the stove user when installation is complete.
Leave the system ready for operation and instruct the user in the correct use of the
appliance and operation of controls.

Installation should only be carried out by a suitably qualified installer.
Dimplex recommend using an installer who is registered with HETAS (UK) or with INFO
(Republic of Ireland). Installation must comply with all current Building Regulations.

UK

IE

08/52386/0 - Issue 1
21 May 2014

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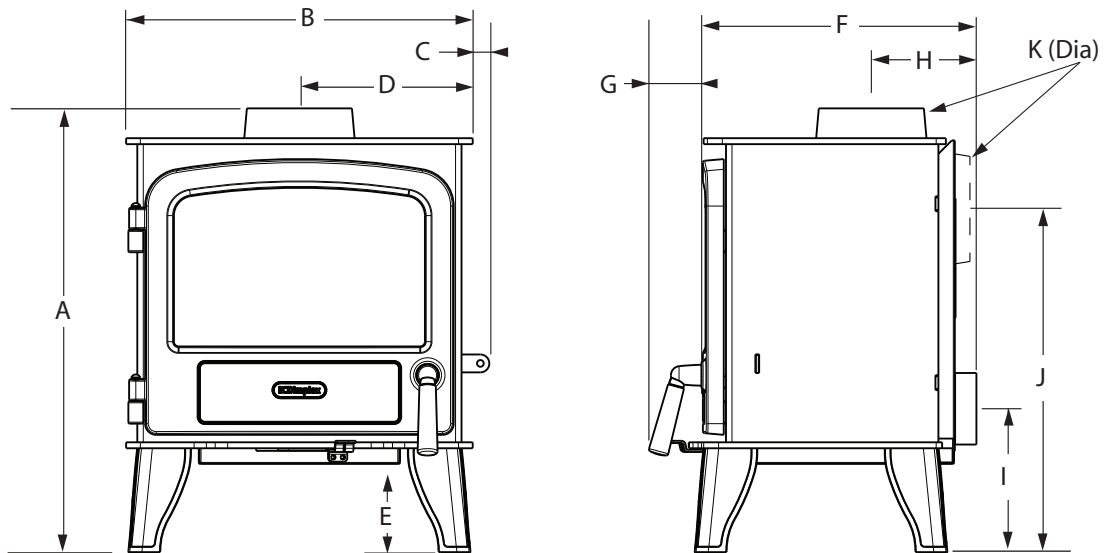
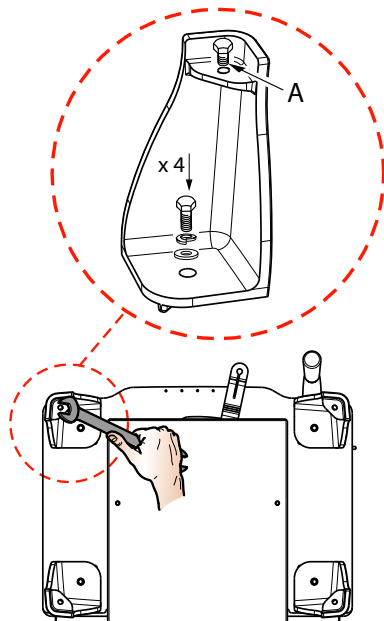


Table 1 - Dimensions	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
Bellingham 5kw	596	466	35	233	120	368	70	140	195	465	127

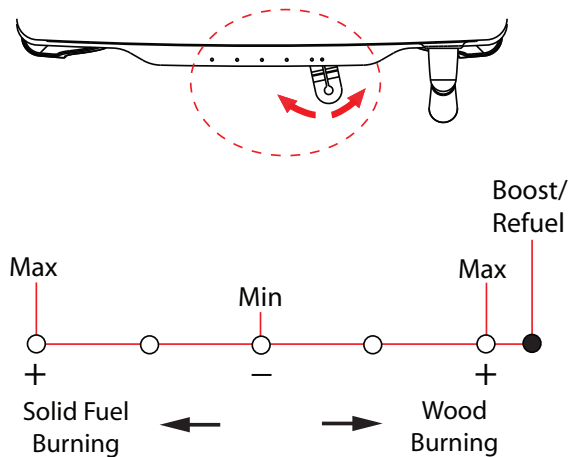
Note: All Dimensions in mm. Dimensions stated may be subject to a slight \pm variation. (25.4mm = 1")

Table 2 - Technical Specification			Bellingham 5kw
Nominal heat output	Wood	kW	5.0
	Solid Fuel (Ancit)	kW	4.9
Efficiency	Wood	%	84.3
	Solid Fuel (Ancit)	%	85.0
CO Emission (@13% O ₂)	Wood	%	0.34
	Solid Fuel (Ancit)	%	0.27
Flue Gas Temp	Wood	°C	210
	Solid Fuel (Ancit)	°C	215
Flue Gas Mass Flow	Wood	g/s	3.4
	Solid Fuel (Ancit)	g/s	2.9
Refuel Period		hr	1
Safe Distance to Combustibles		mm	see table 5
Flue Outlet Size		mm / inch	127 / 5
Product Weight		kg	71.8
Additional Room Ventillation Required		cm ²	see table 4

2



3



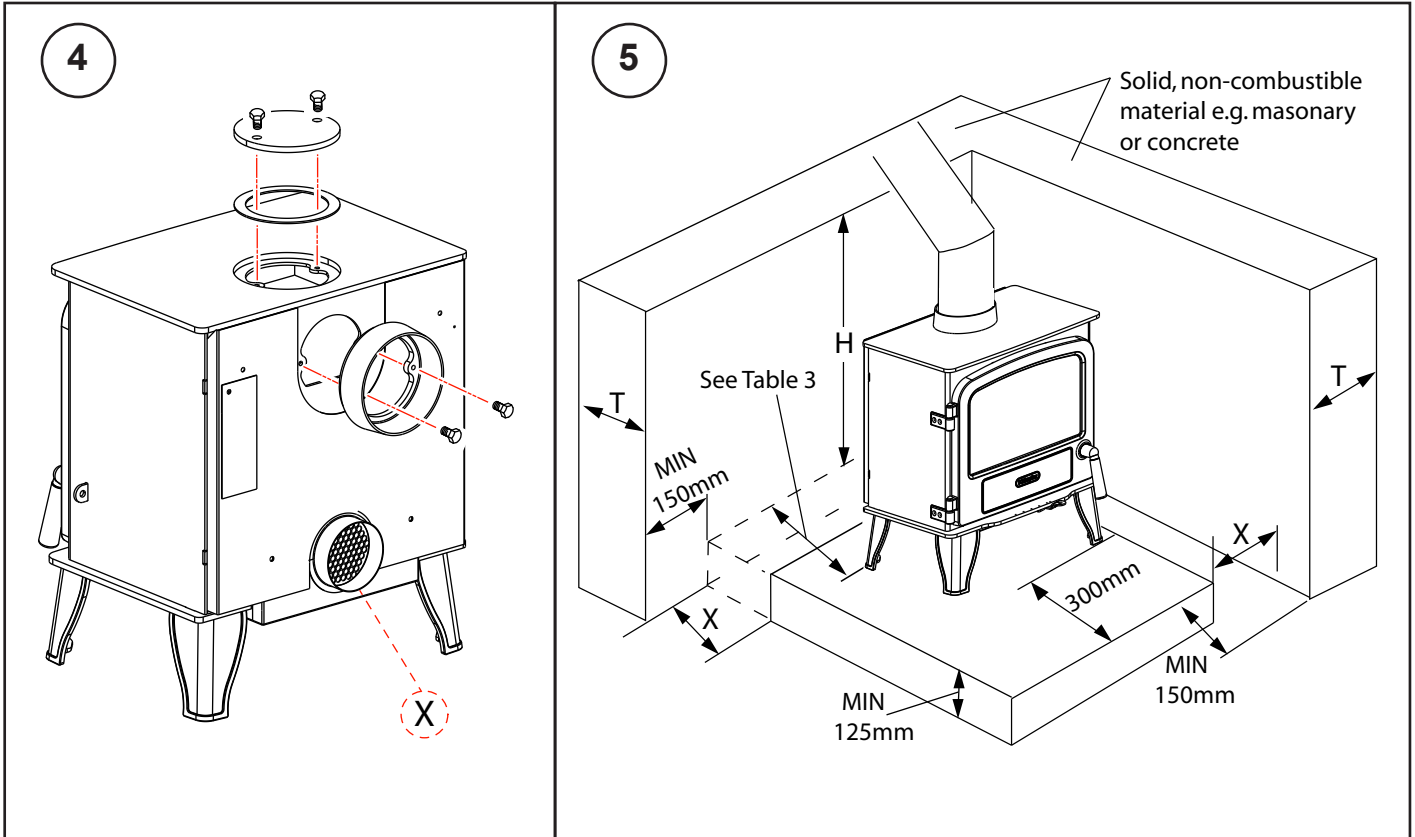
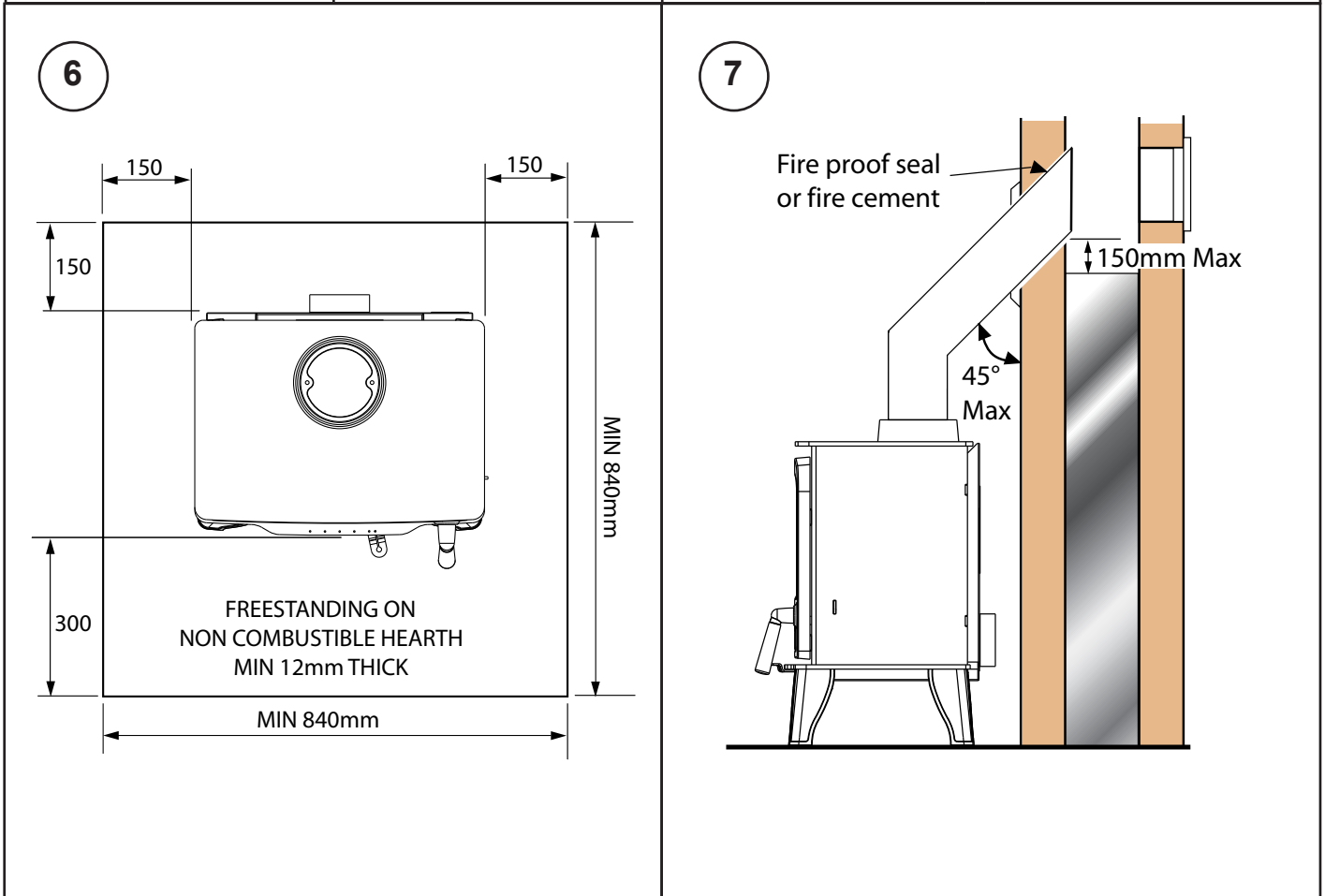
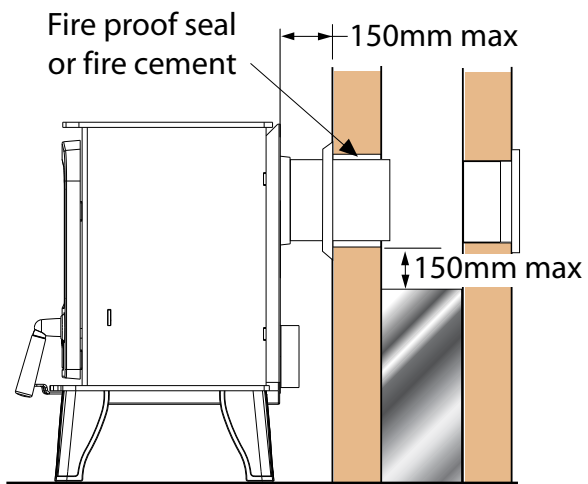


Table 3 - Position of Hearth & Appliance from adjacent walls

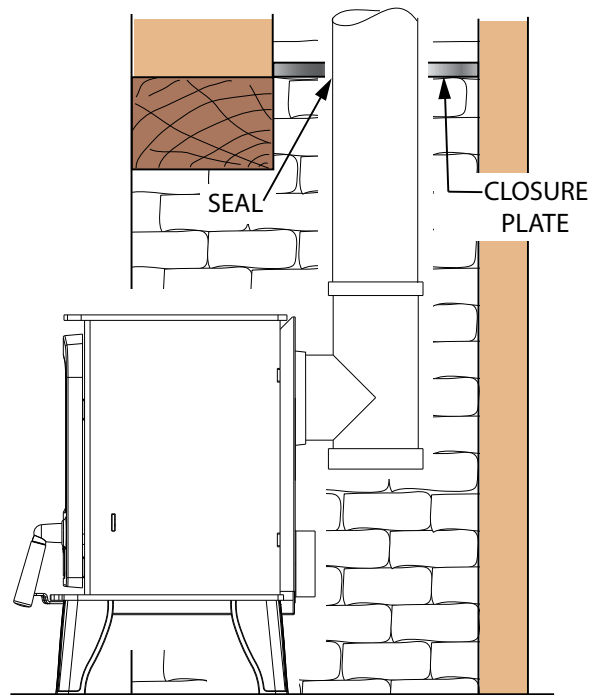
Hearth distance 'X' from wall	Appliance distance from walls	Min Wall Thickness 'T'	Min Wall height 'H'
0mm	0 - 50mm	200mm	Height of appliance +300mm or 1200mm from hearth (whichever is greater)
0mm	51 - 150mm	75mm	
0 - 150mm	150 - 300mm	75mm	
+150mm	+300mm	No Minimum Requirement	



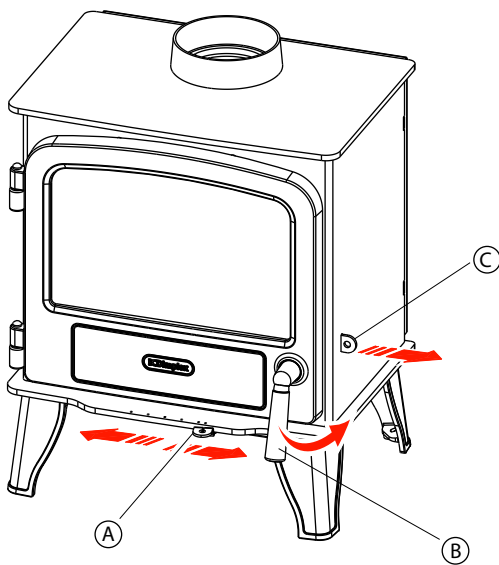
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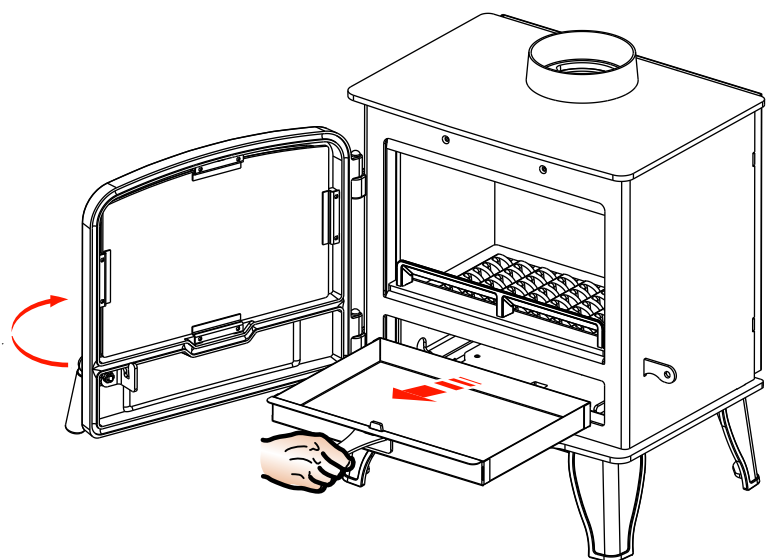
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11



Bellingham 5kW (BLM5SE)

IMPORTANT: THESE INSTRUCTIONS SHOULD BE READ CAREFULLY AND RETAINED FOR FUTURE REFERENCE

Important Safety Advice

Please read these instructions carefully before installing or using this appliance. Failure to do so may result in damage to persons and property.

Installation of this appliance must be carried out by a suitably qualified competent person in accordance with all Building Regulations, including those referring to Local Authority Bye-Laws, National and European Standards and Codes of Practice.

Do not install this appliance on a shared flue.

Do not fit an extractor fan in the same room as this appliance.

Ensure that there is adequate ventilation in the room in accordance with building standards. Do not obstruct any of the air inlets or outlets on the appliance.

A flue damper should not be fitted when burning solid fuels other than wood.

This appliance operates at very high temperatures and retains its heat for a period after use. Do not touch any surfaces while in use. All persons including children and the infirm should be warned of this and not allowed to touch any surfaces while in use. Please use a suitable fireguard to prevent contact when in use.

Do not place any photographs, paintings, TV's or other combustible items near the appliance as exposure to hot surfaces will cause damage. Maintain safe distances from combustible materials in accordance with these instructions – please refer to Table 5.

The operator must use the tools provided. The glove provided is a tool.

This appliance is for domestic heating use only in accordance with these operating instructions. Do not make any unauthorised changes to the appliance.

Do not burn petroleum coke fuels, household waste or plastic in this appliance.

Burn only fuels with a low moisture content, such as smokeless fuel or properly seasoned wood. Burning soft or wet fuels such as unseasoned timber or peat will only result in a build up of tar in the stove and the chimney and will cause staining of the glass.

Do not use flammable liquids to ignite the fire.

Avoid the use of aerosols in the vicinity of the stove when it is in operation.

Clean your chimney at least twice a year and check the baffle plate monthly to ensure there are no blockages. Do not allow a build up of ash to occur in the ash pan as this will cause the grate to burn out prematurely.

Regular maintenance should be carried out by a suitably qualified engineer.

Health and Safety Precautions

Handling: This product is heavy and should be handled with care to avoid the possibility of personal injury when moving or servicing. Adequate facilities must be available for the unloading and handling of this appliance. Use protective clothing.

Fire Cement/Glue: Some types of fire cement/glue are caustic and should not be allowed to come into contact with the skin. Use suitable protective gloves when handling. In case of contact, wash immediately with plenty of water.

Asbestos: This appliance contains no asbestos. If there is a possibility of disturbing asbestos as a result of installation then specialist guidance must be sought prior to installing.

Installation Instructions

General

These instructions give a guide for the installation of the stove but in no way absolves the installer from responsibilities to conform to all relevant standards relating to the installation of solid fuel appliances.

We recommend that for UK installations a HETAS registered installer should be used, who will be able to give a Certificate of Compliance that installation complies with Building Regulations. In Ireland a registered installer from the Irish Nationwide Fireplace Organisation should be used.

Please note that to the best of our abilities these instructions are correct at time of printing, however we cannot be held responsible for any differences in legislation which may occur in the future.

Assembly of the stove

The stove is bolted to the crate by the legs to prevent damage during transportation. Unscrew the fixing bolts (**see 'A' Fig 2**) to release the crate before placing the stove in the desired location. The bolts can be re-used to stabilise the product for uneven floors.

To make the product easier for handling on installation, remove the liner bricks, baffle plate, grate bars and ashpan. Place these in a secure place to avoid damage. These must be refitted after installation.

The stove is supplied ready for top flue connection. For rear flue connection, rearrange the flue cap, gasket and collar arrangement as shown (**Fig 4**). The punch-out section on the heat shield will need to be removed using shears for rear flue connection. Tighten all fixing screws to ensure parts are airtight.

Chimney & Flue Connections

The stove may be connected to an existing chimney or a relined chimney using a flue pipe made of cast iron, 316 grade stainless steel or vitreous enamelled steel, nominal thickness 1.2mm. The diameter of the steel flue pipe should be 125mm (5") minimum.

Before installing on an existing clay chimney, check that it is in good condition; dry and free from cracks and obstructions. The diameter of any existing clay flue should not be less than 150mm and not more than 230mm. If these requirements are not met, the chimney should be relined by a suitable method by a qualified person.

The chimney height and the position of the chimney terminal should conform to Building Regulations. If you have any doubts about the suitability of your chimney, consult your local dealer or stockist. The chimney must be swept thoroughly before connection to the stove and swept every six months thereafter.

If there is no existing chimney then a prefabricated block chimney or a twin walled insulated stainless steel flue to BS4543 can be used. These must be fitted in accordance with the manufacturers instructions and in compliance with Building Regulations.

Connect the flue pipe to the stove making sure that it fits snugly into the base of the flue collar. Seal the collar and flue connection with fire cement or with other suitable high temperature sealant. Add flue sections as required; note that all flue sockets must face upwards. Ensure that the flue pipe end is no closer than 76mm to the side or rear of the chimney walls. It is essential that all connections between the stove and the chimney flue are sealed and made airtight.

Avoid using bends greater than 45° to the vertical (**Fig 7**). All flue pipes should be as close to vertical where possible. For rear flue connection the length of the horizontal run of the flue pipe should not exceed 150mm (**Fig 8**). Both chimney and flue pipe must be accessible for cleaning and if ALL parts of the chimney cannot be reached, a soot door must be fitted to enable this to be done.

This product must not be installed on a shared flue.

Flue Draught

The chimney should be checked before the stove is installed to ensure that there is adequate flue pull. The draught can be checked initially by using a smoke match close to the flue opening. If the chimney doesn't pull the smoke it may suggest that the chimney needs further attention. Any remedial work to the chimney flue should be carried out by a suitably qualified engineer.

A flue draught of minimum 12 Pascal to maximum 25 Pascal is required for satisfactory appliance performance. The flue draught should be checked under fire at high output and if it exceeds the recommended maximum a flue draught stabiliser (or flue damper as it is also known) must be fitted so the rate of burning can be controlled and prevent overfiring.

Flue Damper (Not Supplied)

When burning wood, a flue damper may be fitted to reduce the draught through the stove if the draught is too high. When the damper is set in the open position the chimney draws at full draught, increasing the volume of air flow through the stove and flue. Shutting the damper restricts the flow, slowing the rate of burning. The damper should be fitted to the stove flue and should be the same size as the flue pipe. As a rule it should be fitted no closer than 700mm from the flue outlet of the appliance.

A flue damper should not be fitted when burning solid fuels other than wood.

Room Ventilation

For safe operation this stove must be provided with combustion air supply in addition to normal room ventilation, in accordance with Building Regulations. Minimum ventilation requirements vary depending on whether the dwelling is considered to be of standard construction or of airtight construction, or if a flue draught stabiliser has been fitted. The required open air vent sizes are as follows:

Table 4 - Additional Room Ventilation Required	
Standard build dwellings {air permeability $>5.0\text{m}^3 /(\text{h}.\text{m}^2)$ }	
No Flue Stabiliser	No additional vent required
With Flue Stabiliser	15 cm ²
Airtight build dwellings {air permeability $\leq 5.0\text{m}^3 /(\text{h}.\text{m}^2)$ }	
No Flue Stabiliser	27 cm ²
With Flue Stabiliser	42 cm ²

The stove may be connected to a dedicated combustion air supply using the air duct at the rear of the stove (see 'X' **Fig 4**). Connection can be made to an external wall vent using standard 4" flexible aluminium ducting. Plastic ducting must not be used.

An extractor fan must not be used in the same room as this appliance.

Floor Protection & Installation Clearances

In all instances the stove must be positioned on a non-combustible hearth that conforms to Building Regulations and is firm, secure and capable of supporting the stove. Care should be taken to ensure the stove is level.

The stove can be installed in suitably sized recess, either purpose built or an existing fireplace. In this instance Building Regulations require that a solid constructional hearth of minimum 125mm must be used, including the thickness of the floor and any decorative top surface (e.g. tiling). We recommend a minimum air circulation space of at least 150mm around the sides and rear and 300mm above the top to obtain maximum heat output and for access to the rear of the stove.

Building regulations stipulate minimum wall clearances for stoves from adjacent walls and constructional hearth (**Table 3 & Fig 5**).

The stove can also be installed freestanding in the room. In this instance a reduced thickness hearth may be used, which must be made from non-combustible board, sheet or tiles of minimum thickness 12mm. (**Fig 6**) shows the minimum distances required from the hearth edge to the sides of the stove.

In all cases allow an apron of at least 300mm at the front of the stove in case of spills when de-ashing.

Table 5 shows the minimum safe distances to combustible materials which must be observed in all installations. Any surrounding combustible material should not exceed 80°C.

Table 5	Sides	Rear
Bellingham 5kW	500mm	250mm

Existing Fireplace

An existing fireplace opening can be bricked up or sealed with a register plate, 2.5mm sheet steel or concrete. A short length of flue pipe may then be used to connect the stove to the chimney. Ideally the old fireplace should be filled in so that there is a smooth streamlined entry into the flueway. (**Fig 8**)

Typical installation for Inglenook Fireplaces

Inglenook fireplaces can have very large bore chimneys (**Fig 9**). Check with your installer – you may need a stainless steel flexible flue liner for solid fuel fitting.

Commissioning

Upon completion of installation, the stove and flue system should be tested by a suitably qualified person to make sure it is safe for normal use. A smoke draw test should be completed to check for soundness of joints and seals and also that all smoke and fumes are taken from the appliance up the chimney and emitted safely.

First warm the flue with a blowlamp or similar for about 10 minutes. Place a lit smoke pellet on the centre of the grate with the air controls open. Close the door – the smoke should be drawn up the flue and be seen to exit from the flue terminal. Complete the test with all windows and doors shut in the room where the appliance is fitted.

If a ceiling fan is present it must be operated on max for the duration of the test. If there are any extraction fans in adjacent rooms these too must be operated on maximum setting during the test with the interconnecting doors open. If any spillage occurs, recheck the suitability of the flue system making sure there is adequate air supply to the room (as per Building Regulations).

Light the appliance and slowly increase the temperature to operating levels. Open the main fire door when the appliance reaches normal operating condition and carry out a spillage test using a smoke match or pellet around the door opening. If any spillage occurs, open all windows, allow the fire to go out and recheck the flue system and ventilation.

Operating Instructions

Warning: This appliance and its operating handles become hot when the stove is in use and for some time afterwards. For your safety use the glove provided.

Initial Firing of Stove

Please note that the stove paint and fire cement cures during the initial firing period. Upon first lighting, smoke may rise from the surface of the stove as the paint cures and this can give off a strong smell, however this is quite normal. The room must be left well ventilated during the running in period until any smells dissipate. We suggest that you vacate the room during this period checking on the stove periodically. If necessary an air circulation fan may be used to facilitate air movement and remove any odours.

Start by lighting a small fire, then gradually build the fire until you reach the maximum output for a period of 2-3 hrs. This is to ensure that the paint and fire cement cures fully. If with the first lighting the maximum temperature is not reached, the above mentioned effects may arise later on. Always build the fire gradually as this allows castings to relax and consolidate location, especially after long idle periods when the stove has not been in use.

Air Controls

The stove heat output is controlled using the air slide below the door (see Fig 3). For wood burning the slide should be operated to the right. When burning solid fuel the slide should be moved to the left. In both instances the minimum burn position is when the slide is in the central position. The further the slide is moved from the centre position the more air will be supplied to the fire and the greater the heat output for either wood or solid fuel burning.

The door is opened by turning the handle anti-clockwise as shown (B - Fig 10). To lock the door, turn handle clockwise when closed.

Lighting the Stove

Before lighting the fire check that the grate is set in the correct position for the fuel you are burning and that the stove has been de-ashed fully. When burning wood only the grate bars may be left in the flat position with the grate arm pushed in (see C - Fig 10). When burning solid fuel or mixed fuel types the grate bars must be in the upright position with the grate arm fully extended.

Place fire lighters or paper and 5-6 pieces of dry kindling on the grate. Light the fire at base and allow the kindling to light fully across the grate. Build the fire up gradually using small refills of fuel until there is a good fire bed and the fire is well established.

When refuelling leave the air control in the boost position fully to the right for wood burning (as shown Fig 3). If refuelling with solid fuel move the slide fully to the left position for maximum undergrate air. Once the fuel is alight reduce back the air supply to the desired output. Do not refill the stove above the level of the rear brick.

Running the Stove

When your fuel is well alight you can start to restrict the air intake to the desired setting. Your stove is burning with maximum efficiency when a bright fire is achieved using minimum air inlet.

Never leave the stove unattended until the logs are burning well and the air supply has been adjusted down to desired level.

Note that refuelling onto a low firebed causes excessive smoke to occur. Refuelling must be carried out onto a sufficient quantity of glowing embers to ignite fuel in a reasonable period. If there are too few embers add kindling first to get fire going again before refuelling.

For optimum performance the stove should not be overfilled with fuel above the height of the rear brick, ideally the top 1" height of the rear brick should be visible at all times. Overfilling can cause poor operation, excessive smoke to occur and possible damage to

baffle plate. The stove must not be operated with the door left open.

The stove is not suitable for overnight burning, however it can be banked up to burn for extended periods. Before refuelling, empty the ashpan, especially when burning solid fuel. Open air controls and let the fire burn brightly for a short period before reducing air supply; the exact setting required will depend on the fuel used and the chimney draw so some practice may be necessary. To revive the fire, open air supply until the fire is burning brightly, de-ash if necessary and refuel. Set air controls as required.

Notes on Wood Burning

Burn only dry, well seasoned wood, which should have been cut, split and stacked for a minimum of 12 months (24 months is better) with free air movement around all sides of the stack to enable it to dry out. Burning wet or unseasoned wood will create tar deposits in the stove and chimney and will not produce a satisfactory heat output. When loading wood, make sure that the end grain of the wood in the stove is pointing away from the glass otherwise the moisture and gases coming from the end grain of the wood will dirty the glass.

Table 6 - Maximum log lengths

Bellingham 5kW	350mm (14")
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Notes on Solid Fuel burning (Other than Wood)

Always de-ash the stove before burning solid fuel and do not let the ash build up to the underside of the grate bars. If ash is allowed to build up it will stifle the air flow through the grate and will eventually cause the fire to die. Air passing through the firebed cools the grate. Distortion or burning out of the grate bars is nearly always caused by ash being allowed to build up on the underside of the grate. With some solid fuels a residue of burnt fuel or clinker will accumulate on the grate. It is important it is to empty the ash pan and remove clinker after each firing of the stove.

We recommend the use of HETAS approved manufactured smokeless fuels. Note that different types of fuel will give different performances. Using the stove as an incinerator for household waste invalidates the warranty is not recommended as fumes from plastic, etc will cause pollution to the atmosphere and will cause damage to the stove.

Petroleum coke fuels, bituminous (smokey) coal or household waste should not be burned on this appliance.

De-Ashing

To de-ash the grate draw the riddle lever in and out using the hand tool provided, with a slow positive action (C - Fig 10).

The ash pan should be emptied each time after operating the stove so not to let build up of ash occur. For efficient burning of your appliance, make sure the grate is clear of unburnt debris; e.g. nails, etc. It is best to wait until the stove and ash has cooled before removing the ash pan. To remove, open the stove door by turning the handle anticlockwise (B - Fig 10) then using the hand tool lift the ash pan out of the fire (Fig 11). **Allow the ash to cool fully before disposing in a bin.**

Shut down Periods

If shutting down the stove for long periods (e.g. for summer months) make sure that all ash is removed from the stove and that the chimney flue ways and baffle plate are brushed clean. When the stove is cold a vacuum may be used to remove any residual ash or soot. Close the door and leave the air control in the boost position. This action will ensure air circulation through the appliance and will help to avoid corrosion and condensation within the appliance during this shut down period.

Safety Notes for Your Guidance

FIRES CAN BE DANGEROUS.

Always use a fire guard in the presence of children, the elderly or the infirm. Inform all persons the dangers of high temperatures during operation of the appliance including the stove pipe. Use operating tools provided.

DO NOT OVER FIRE.

It is possible to fire the stove beyond its design capacity. This could damage the stove, so watch for signs of over firing. If any part of the stove starts to glow red, the stove is in an over fire situation and the controls should be adjusted accordingly to reduce air intake. Never leave the stove unattended for long periods without adjusting the controls to a safe setting. Careful air supply control should be exercised at all times.

Warning - Fume Emissions

Properly installed and operated, this appliance will not emit fumes. Occasional fumes from de-ashing and refuelling may occur. Persistent fume emission must not be tolerated. If fume emission does persist, then the following immediate action must be taken:

1. Open doors and windows to ventilate the room.
2. Let the fire out, or eject and safely dispose of fuel from the appliance.
3. When the stove has cooled, check for chimney flue blockage and clean if required.
4. Do not attempt to relight the fire until the cause has been identified. If necessary seek professional advice.

General Maintenance

Baffle Plate: This should be removed at least once a month to prevent any build up of soot or ash, which could lead to blocked flue ways and dangerous fume emission. This must be done when the stove is cold. Once the baffle plate is removed the chimney/flueway can be swept through the appliance.

The baffle plate holds the side bricks in position and uses two extended tabs to locate on top of the bricks while the rear edge rests on the tertiary air bar. To facilitate easy removal the log bar can be removed by unscrewing the transport fixing bolt on the underside (It is not necessary to refit this bolt for normal stove operation). Please note the baffle plate position before removal.

To remove the baffle plate, lift the front edge and slide it forwards until it drops down clearing the front edge of the side bricks. The rear of the plate should now clear the back brick & airwash. Holding the plate in horizontal position, carefully rotate the baffle plate clockwise until the tabs on the lower side becomes free. The bottom side can then be pulled forward from the side brick and the plate can be removed.

Stove Body: The stove is finished with a heat resistant paint and this can be cleaned with a soft brush. Do not clean while the stove is hot, wait until it has cooled down. The finish can be renovated with a suitable brand of stove paint.

Glass Panels: Clean the glass panels when cool with a proprietary glass cleaner or some damp newspaper. Do not use abrasive materials as these can scratch the glass and make subsequent cleaning more difficult. Wet logs on heated glass, a badly aimed poker or heavy slamming of the doors could crack the glass panel. The glass should not fracture from heat.

Chimney: Check your chimney each year before starting to use your stove for the winter. Birds may have nested in the chimney or masonry may have cracked. Both chimney and flue pipe must be swept at least once a year by a Qualified Chimney Sweep.

Troubleshooting

1. Poor heat output

- a. Stove too small for room: Seek advice from a Qualified Heating Engineer as to (kW) output required for the room size. As a guideline the volume of the room in cubic feet divided by 500; e.g. room 15'x15'x8' would require 3.6kW approx.
- b. Chimney and/or flue pipe restricted, room ventilation restricted: On installation these should have been checked but regular maintenance is necessary as conditions can change; e.g. soot build up, birds nesting, masonry fall, dust build up or furniture blocking vents.
- c. Poor quality fuel: Only burn dry seasoned timber, soft woods have a lower heat output than hard woods per hour. Solid fuels vary in heat value; check with your coal merchant as to suitability.

2. Dirty Glass Panel

- a. Generally caused by poor fuel quality, damp fuel or burning wood that has not been properly seasoned.
- b. Airslide not in correct position for the fuel type, e.g. on solid fuel setting when burning wood.
- c. Fire burning too low, open air vents on stove to create hot fire; this may 'burn' glass clean.
- d. If glass requires cleaning use glass cleaner recommended by your supplier; only use glass cleaner on cold glass. DO NOT USE any abrasives or scrapers as these will scratch glass and increase future tar build up making it harder to clean.

3. Unburnt Fuel in Firebox

Insufficient air reaching fuel causing it to go out. Open the air slide, this will supply combustion air to burn fuel fully (unless it has insufficient heat to ignite or has already extinguished). Check if the ash pan is full and empty if required. De-ash to make sure the grate is not blocked and check for jammed clinker or nails when the fire is out and the stove has cooled. A small amount of unburnt clinker is normal after the fire has extinguished and the amount left is dependent on fuel type.

4. Smoke and Fumes Entering Room

These are very dangerous and must NOT be tolerated. Open window and allow fire to burn out. Seek expert advice immediately. DO NOT USE stove until the problem is solved.

5. Chimney Fire

Identified by loud roaring sounds, dense smoke and sparks emitting from chimney. Shut down the air supply by closing air vents, close stove door fully and call fire brigade immediately.

Chimneys must be swept at least once annually, more frequently if smokey fuels are used. Regular chimney maintenance will prevent chimney fires. Seek advice from a Qualified Chimney Sweep.

The Clean Air Act 1993 and Smoke Control Areas

Under the Clean Air Act local authorities may declare the whole or part of the district of the authority to be a smoke control area. It is an offence to emit smoke from a chimney of a building, from a furnace or from any fixed boiler if located in a designated smoke control area. It is also an offence to acquire an "unauthorised fuel" for use within a smoke control area unless it is used in an "exempt" appliance ("exempted" from the controls which generally apply in the smoke control area).

The Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs has powers under the Act to authorise smokeless fuels or exempt appliances for use in smoke control areas in England. In Scotland and Wales this power rests with Ministers in the devolved administrations for those countries. Separate legislation, the Clean Air (Northern Ireland) Order 1981, applies in Northern Ireland. Therefore it is a requirement that fuels burnt or obtained for use in smoke control areas have been "authorised" in Regulations and that appliances used to burn solid fuel in those areas (other than "authorised" fuels) have been exempted by an Order made and signed by the Secretary of State or Minister in the devolved administrations.

The Bellingham 5kW stove has been recommended as suitable for use in smoke control areas when burning wood and manufactured smoke less fuels. The air control has been set to ensure a minimum burn rate for clean burning during operation.

Further information on the requirements of the Clean Air Act can be found here : <http://smokecontrol.defra.gov.uk/>

Your local authority is responsible for implementing the Clean Air Act 1993 including designation and supervision of smoke control areas and you can contact them for details of Clean Air Act requirements

After Sales Service

As a sign of our commitment to quality, all new Dimplex solid fuel stoves are guaranteed against casting faults and other manufacturing defects for 10 years in the case of non-boiler stoves and 5 years in the case of boiler models, subject to certain conditions and exclusions. The guarantee covers the main body of the stove and external cast parts under normal domestic use - it does not cover use in commercial premises. The guarantee period begins on the date of purchase. The guarantee covers replacement of the parts found to be defective but does not cover labour charges.

Conditions and Exclusions:

The guarantee does not cover the following items which are deemed to be consumable items under normal use: glass, rope seals, grate, ashpan, cast iron liners, riddling lever, baffle plate, fire bricks and log retainer.

It is a condition of the guarantee that the installation complies with relevant Building Regulations and is carried out by a suitably qualified individual (HETAS registered in England and Wales, or equivalent in other countries) with certificate of installation and appropriate commissioning retained by the end-user along with proof of purchase.

Whilst the guarantee does not cover any aspect of the flue arrangements for the installation, or the installation work itself, as these are beyond the control of Dimplex as the manufacturer of the stove, it is a condition of the guarantee that the flue be swept by a suitably qualified individual as appropriate but at a minimum interval of once per year. It is expected that the stove would be inspected for developing faults at the time of sweeping to allow any necessary maintenance to be carried out.

Damage or defects caused by the following are excluded: over-firing, use of inappropriate fuels such as petroleum coke or household rubbish, flue draft problems, ventilation issues, accident, misuse, fair wear and tear, unauthorised modifications or repairs made using incorrect spares.

In normal usage the paint finish of the stove may change colour slightly or lighten in shade over time. This is considered normal and is not covered by the guarantee. Damage caused by over-firing is excluded from the guarantee.

It is a condition of the guarantee that only genuine Dimplex spare parts are used. Parts that may need occasional replacement are fire bricks, ashpan, grate and log retainer. NB: sealing rope and rope adhesive are generic stove spares that can be purchased from most stove retailers. Provided the rope seals are replaced like for like and fixed with appropriate stove rope adhesive, this will not invalidate the guarantee.

Genuine Dimplex spare parts are available in the UK direct from the manufacturer and can be ordered via www.dimplex.co.uk or by telephone on 0845 600 5111. For Republic of Ireland orders see www.dimpco.ie or Tel: 01 842 8222

Dimplex reserves the right to provide either replacement parts or a replacement stove, at their sole discretion, in order to satisfy claims made under this guarantee.

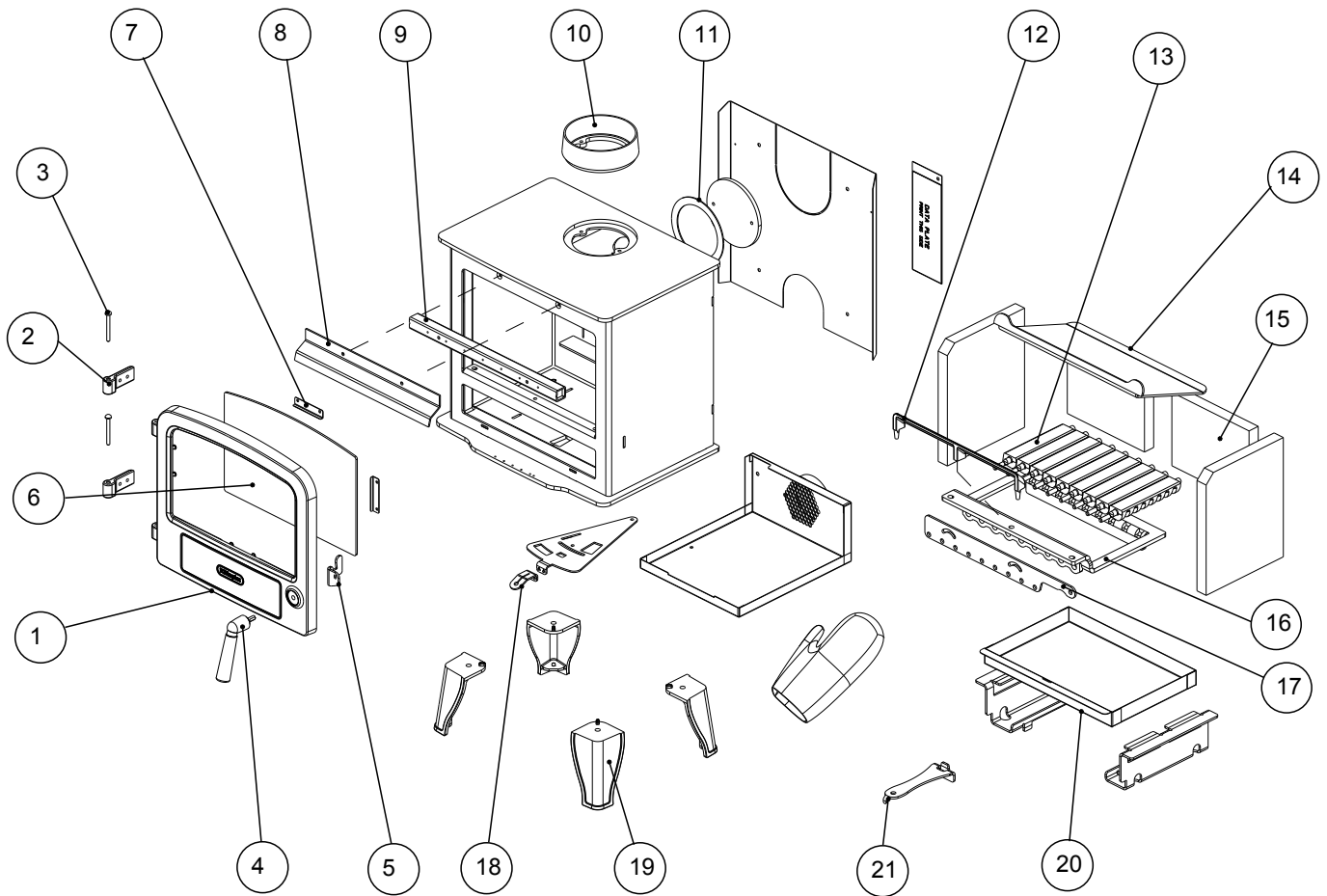
Replacement parts or stoves are covered only for the remainder of the original guarantee period.

Dimplex will not be held responsible for any consequential or incidental loss, damage or injury, howsoever caused.

The Dimplex stove guarantee does not affect, and is in addition to, your statutory rights.

Should you require after sales service or should you need to purchase any spares, please contact the retailer from whom the appliance was purchased. Please do not return a faulty product to us in the first instance as this may result in loss or damage and delay in providing you with a satisfactory service. Please retain your receipt as proof of purchase.

Bellingham 5kW (BLM5SE)



BELLINGHAM 5KW STOVE (BLM5SE) - SPARE PARTS

Item	Description	Part Number	Item	Description	Part Number
1	DOOR	1/70099/0	13	GRATE BAR	1/70420/0
2	HINGE	1/70095/0	14	BAFFLE PLATE	1/70108/0
3	DOOR PIN	1/70188/0	15	LINER BRICK PACK (2xREAR, 2xSIDE)	3/23128/0
4	DOOR HANDLE ASSEMBLY	4/19089/0	16	GRATE FRAME	1/70421/0
5	DOOR CATCH	1/70181/0	17	RIDDLE ARM	1/70422/0
6	DOOR GLASS	1/70100/0	18	AIR CONTROL HANDLE	1/71035/0
7	GLASS FIXING BKT	1/70101/0	19	LEG	1/70096/0
8	AIRWASH DEFLECTOR	1/70132/0	20	ASHPAN	1/70182/0
9	TERTIARY AIR BAR	2/61929/0	21	HAND TOOL	1/70186/0
10	FLUE COLLAR	1/70097/0			
11	FLUE GASKET	1/70843/0			
12	LOG BAR	1/70423/0			

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Bellingham 8kW Multi-fuel stove (BLM8)

Please hand these instructions to the stove user when installation is complete.
Leave the system ready for operation and instruct the user in the correct use of the
appliance and operation of controls.

Installation should only be carried out by a suitably qualified installer.
Dimplex recommend using an installer who is registered with HETAS (UK) or with INFO
(Republic of Ireland). Installation must comply with all current Building Regulations.

UK

IE

08/52387/0 - Issue 3
22 Oct 2014

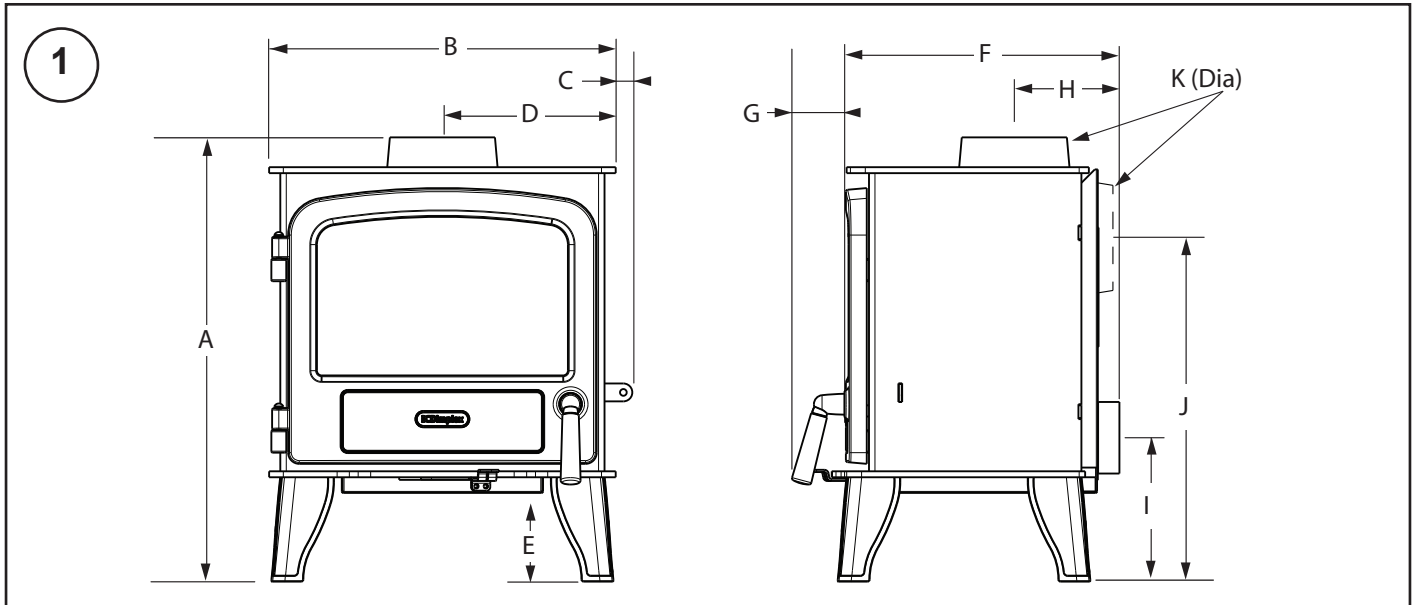
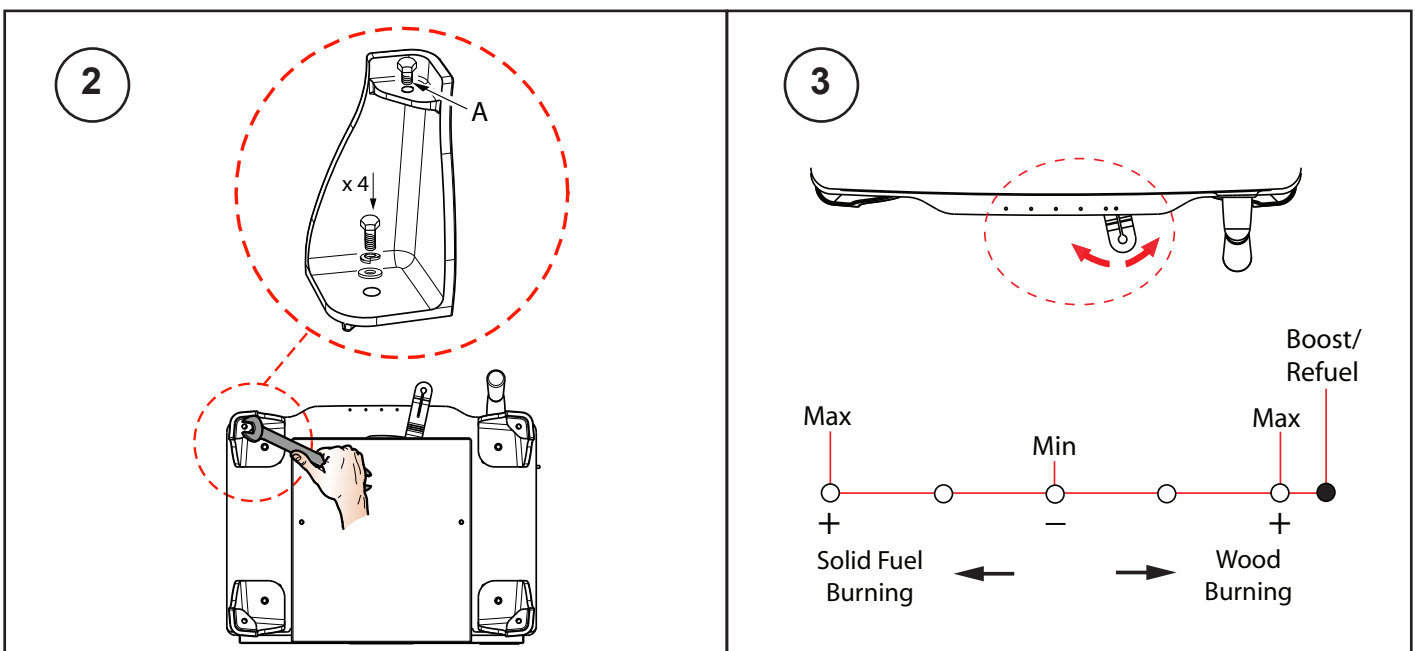


Table 1 - Dimensions	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
Bellingham 8kw	616	566	35	283	120	368	70	140	195	485	152

Note: All Dimensions in mm. Dimensions stated may be subject to a slight \pm variation. (25.4mm = 1")

Table 2 - Technical Specification		Bellingham 8kw (BLM8)	
		Wood	Solid Fuel (Ancit)
Nominal heat output	kW	8.0	8.3
Efficiency	%	80.0	79.6
CO Emission (@13% O ₂)	%	0.36	0.19
Flue Gas Temp	°C	313	317
Flue Gas Mass Flow	g/s	4.8	4.0
Refuel Period	hr	1	
Safe Distance to Combustibles	mm	Sides 500mm Rear 450mm	
Flue Outlet Size	mm / inch	152 / 6	
Product Weight	kg	93	
Additional Room Ventillation Required	cm ²	see table 4	



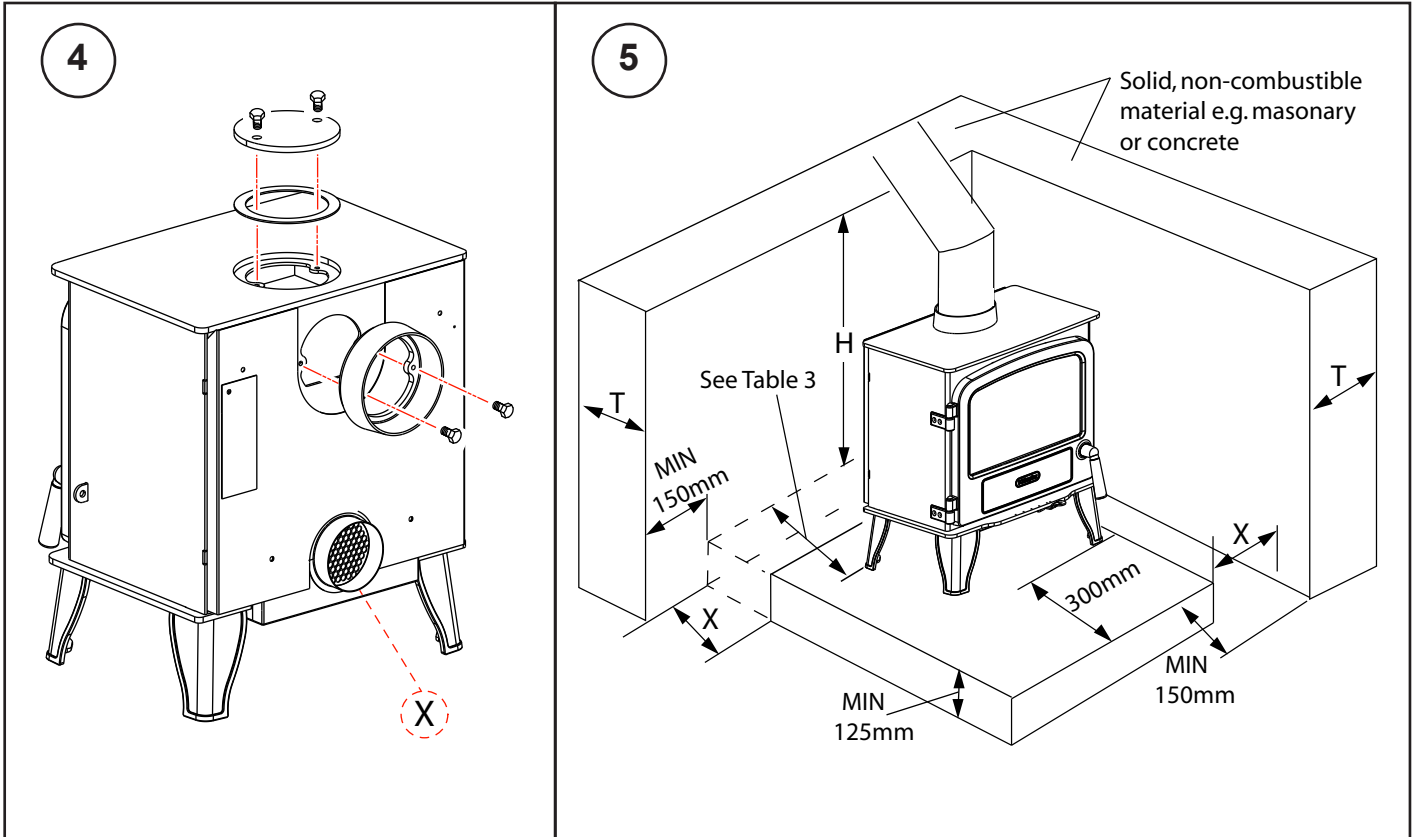
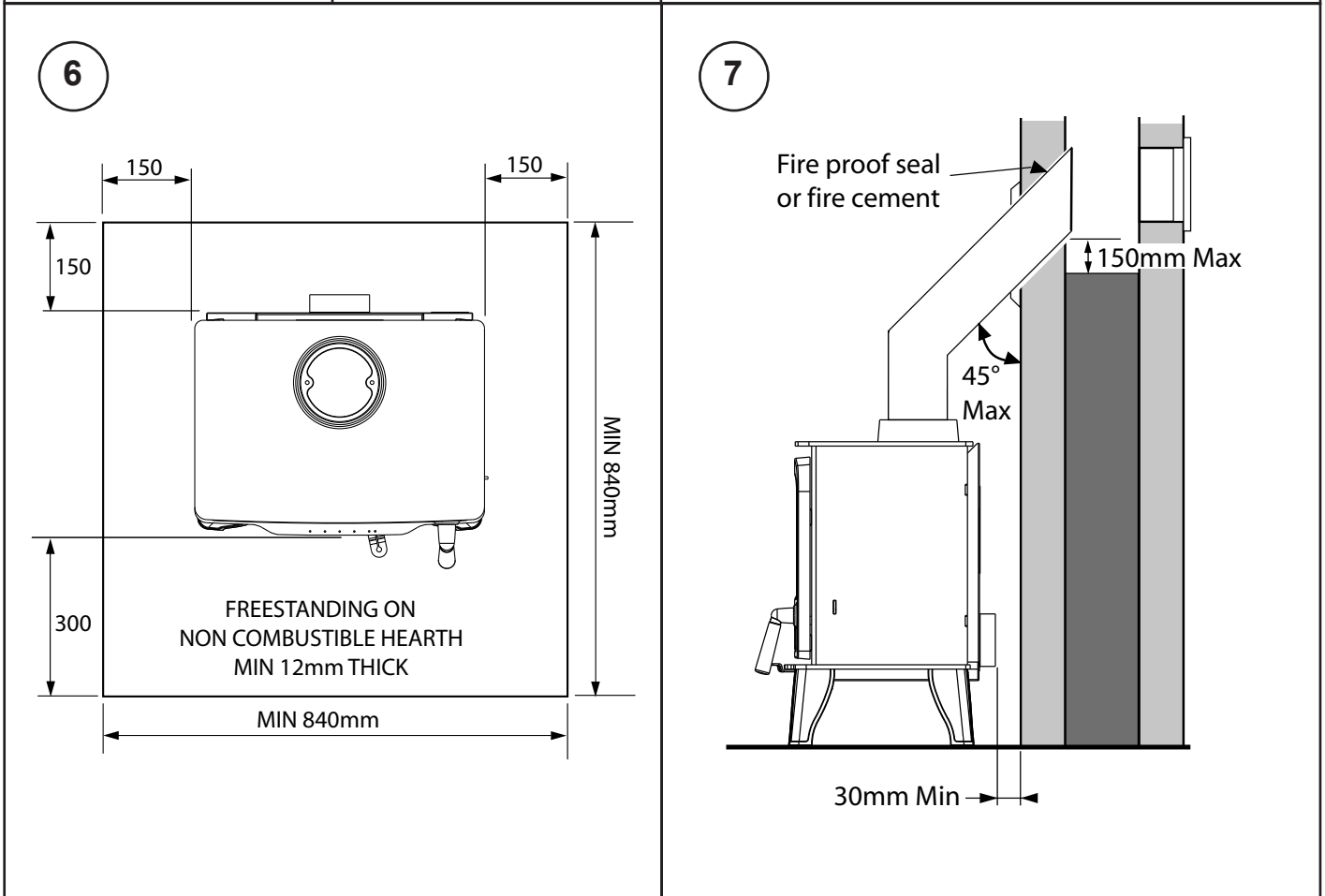
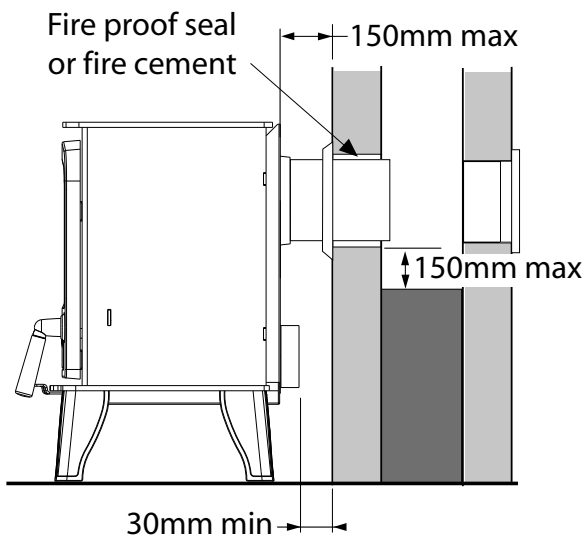


Table 3 - Position of Hearth & Appliance from adjacent walls

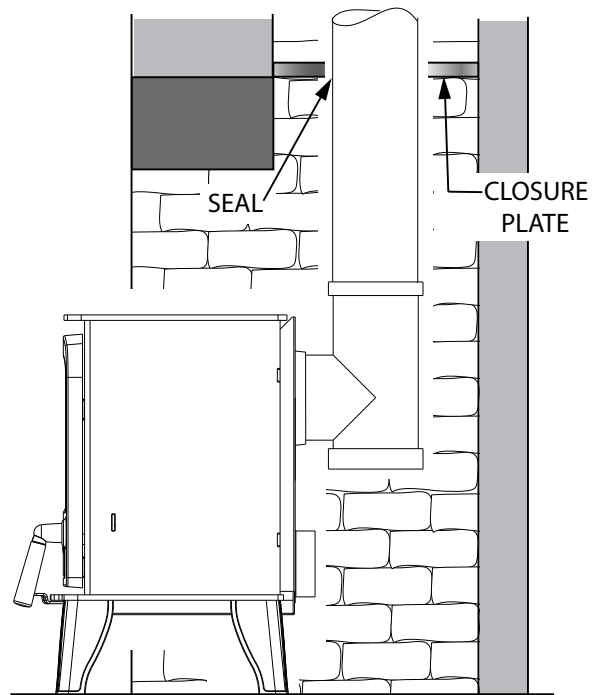
Hearth distance 'X' from wall	Appliance distance from walls	Min Wall Thickness 'T'	Min Wall height 'H'
0mm	0 - 50mm	200mm	Height of appliance +300mm or 1200mm from hearth (whichever is greater)
0mm	51 - 150mm	75mm	
0 - 150mm	150 - 300mm	75mm	
+150mm	+300mm	No Minimum Requirement	



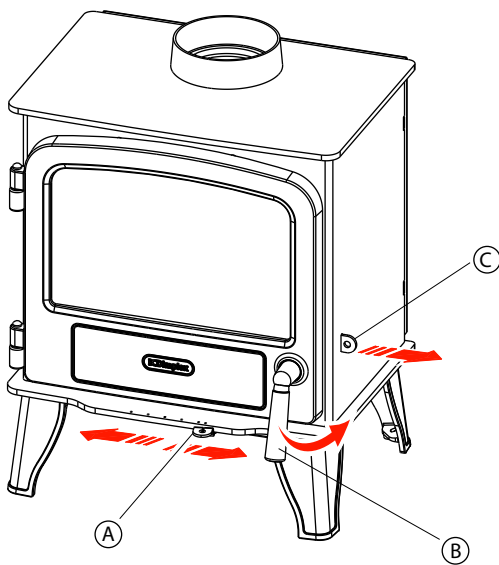
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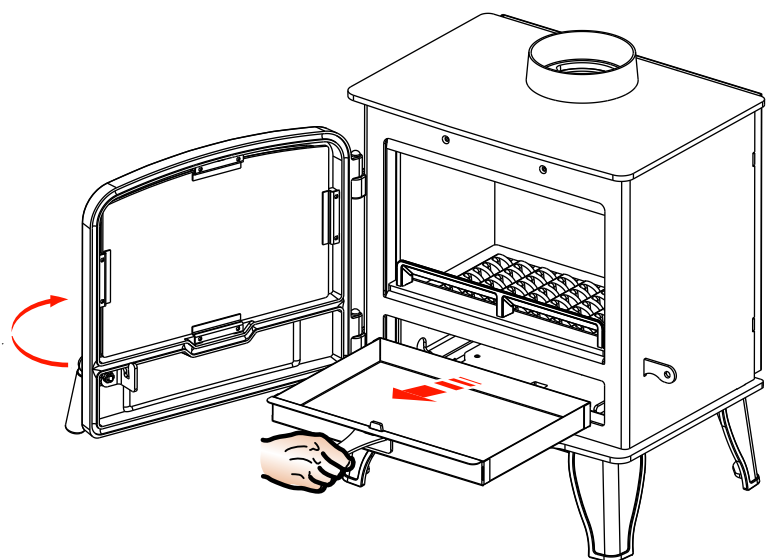
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Bellingham 8kW (BLM8)

IMPORTANT: THESE INSTRUCTIONS SHOULD BE READ CAREFULLY AND RETAINED FOR FUTURE REFERENCE

Important Safety Advice

Please read these instructions carefully before installing or using this appliance. Failure to do so may result in damage to persons and property.

Installation of this appliance must be carried out by a suitably qualified competent person in accordance with all Building Regulations, including those referring to Local Authority Bye-Laws, National and European Standards and Codes of Practice.

Do not install this appliance on a shared flue.

Do not fit an extractor fan in the same room as this appliance.

Ensure that there is adequate ventilation in the room in accordance with building standards. Do not obstruct any of the air inlets or outlets on the appliance.

A flue damper should not be fitted when burning solid fuels other than wood.

This appliance operates at very high temperatures and retains its heat for a period after use. Do not touch any surfaces while in use. All persons including children and the infirm should be warned of this and not allowed to touch any surfaces while in use. Please use a suitable fireguard to prevent contact when in use.

Do not place any photographs, paintings, TV's or other combustible items near the appliance as exposure to hot surfaces will cause damage. Maintain safe distances from combustible materials in accordance with these instructions – please refer to Table 5.

The operator must use the tools provided. The glove provided is a tool.

This appliance is for domestic heating use only in accordance with these operating instructions. Do not make any unauthorised changes to the appliance.

Do not burn petroleum coke fuels, household waste or plastic in this appliance.

Burn only fuels with a low moisture content, such as smokeless fuel or properly seasoned wood. Burning soft or wet fuels such as unseasoned timber or peat will only result in a build up of tar in the stove and the chimney and will cause staining of the glass.

Do not use flammable liquids to ignite the fire.

Avoid the use of aerosols in the vicinity of the stove when it is in operation.

Clean your chimney at least twice a year and check the baffle plate monthly to ensure there are no blockages. Do not allow a build up of ash to occur in the ash pan as this will cause the grate to burn out prematurely.

Regular maintenance should be carried out by a suitably qualified engineer.

Health and Safety Precautions

Handling: This product is heavy and should be handled with care to avoid the possibility of personal injury when moving or servicing. Adequate facilities must be available for the unloading and handling of this appliance. Use protective clothing.

Fire Cement/Glue: Some types of fire cement/glue are caustic and should not be allowed to come into contact with the skin. Use suitable protective gloves when handling. In case of contact, wash immediately with plenty of water.

Asbestos: This appliance contains no asbestos. If there is a possibility of disturbing asbestos as a result of installation then specialist guidance must be sought prior to installing.

Installation Instructions

General

These instructions give a guide for the installation of the stove but in no way absolves the installer from responsibilities to conform to all relevant standards relating to the installation of solid fuel appliances.

We recommend that for UK installations a HETAS registered installer should be used, who will be able to give a Certificate of Compliance that installation complies with Building Regulations. In Ireland a registered installer from the Irish Nationwide Fireplace Organisation should be used.

Please note that to the best of our abilities these instructions are correct at time of printing, however we cannot be held responsible for any differences in legislation which may occur in the future.

Assembly of the stove

The stove is bolted to the crate by the legs to prevent damage during transportation. Unscrew the fixing bolts (**see 'A' Fig 2**) to release the crate before placing the stove in the desired location. The bolts can be re-used to stabilise the product for uneven floors.

To make the product easier for handling on installation, remove the liner bricks, baffle plate, grate bars and ashpan. Place these in a secure place to avoid damage. These must be refitted after installation.

The stove is supplied ready for top flue connection. For rear flue connection, rearrange the flue cap, gasket and collar arrangement as shown (**Fig 4**). The punch-out section on the heat shield will need to be removed using shears for rear flue connection. Tighten all fixing screws to ensure parts are airtight.

Chimney & Flue Connections

The stove may be connected to an existing chimney or a relined chimney using a flue pipe made of cast iron, 316 grade stainless steel or vitreous enamelled steel, nominal thickness 1.2mm. The diameter of the steel flue pipe should be 150mm (6") minimum.

Before installing on an existing clay chimney, check that it is in good condition; dry and free from cracks and obstructions. The diameter of any existing clay flue should not be less than 150mm and not more than 230mm. If these requirements are not met, the chimney should be relined by a suitable method by a qualified person.

The chimney height and the position of the chimney terminal should conform to Building Regulations. If you have any doubts about the suitability of your chimney, consult your local dealer or stockist. The chimney must be swept thoroughly before connection to the stove and swept every six months thereafter.

If there is no existing chimney then a prefabricated block chimney or a twin walled insulated stainless steel flue to BS4543 can be used. These must be fitted in accordance with the manufacturers instructions and in compliance with Building Regulations.

Connect the flue pipe to the stove making sure that it fits snugly into the base of the flue collar. Seal the collar and flue connection with fire cement or with other suitable high temperature sealant. Add flue sections as required; note that all flue sockets must face upwards. Ensure that the flue pipe end is no closer than 76mm to the side or rear of the chimney walls. It is essential that all connections between the stove and the chimney flue are sealed and made airtight.

Avoid using bends greater than 45° to the vertical (**Fig 7**). All flue pipes should be as close to vertical where possible. For rear flue connection the length of the horizontal run of the flue pipe should not exceed 150mm (**Fig 8**). Both chimney and flue pipe must be accessible for cleaning and if ALL parts of the chimney cannot be reached, a soot door must be fitted to enable this to be done.

This product must not be installed on a shared flue.

Flue Draught

The chimney should be checked before the stove is installed to ensure that there is adequate flue pull. The draught can be checked initially by using a smoke match close to the flue opening. If the chimney doesn't pull the smoke it may suggest that the chimney needs further attention. Any remedial work to the chimney flue should be carried out by a suitably qualified engineer.

A flue draught of minimum 12 Pascal to maximum 25 Pascal is required for satisfactory appliance performance. The flue draught should be checked under fire at high output and if it exceeds the recommended maximum a flue draught stabiliser (or flue damper as it is also known) must be fitted so the rate of burning can be controlled and prevent overfiring.

Flue Damper (Not Supplied)

When burning wood, a flue damper may be fitted to reduce the draught through the stove if the draught is too high. When the damper is set in the open position the chimney draws at full draught, increasing the volume of air flow through the stove and flue. Shutting the damper restricts the flow, slowing the rate of burning. The damper should be fitted to the stove flue and should be the same size as the flue pipe. As a rule it should be fitted no closer than 700mm from the flue outlet of the appliance.

A flue damper should not be fitted when burning solid fuels other than wood.

Room Ventilation

For safe operation this stove must be provided with combustion air supply in addition to normal room ventilation, in accordance with Building Regulations. Minimum ventilation requirements vary depending on whether the dwelling is considered to be of standard construction or of airtight construction, or if a flue draught stabiliser has been fitted. The required open air vent sizes are as follows:

Table 4 - Additional Room Ventilation Required	
Standard build dwellings {air permeability $>5.0\text{m}^3 / (\text{h}.\text{m}^2)$ }	
No Flue Stabiliser	18 cm ²
With Flue Stabiliser	43 cm ²
Airtight build dwellings {air permeability $\leq 5.0\text{m}^3 / (\text{h}.\text{m}^2)$ }	
No Flue Stabiliser	46 cm ²
With Flue Stabiliser	71 cm ²

The air inlet is located on the rear of the stove (see 'X' **Fig 4**) and must be positioned with at least 30mm clearance - it must not be blocked under any circumstance. Direct air supply to the stove can also be made by connecting the air inlet to an external wall vent using standard 4" flexible aluminium ducting. Plastic ducting must not be used.

An extractor fan must not be used in the same room as this appliance.

Floor Protection & Installation Clearances

In all instances the stove must be positioned on a non-combustible hearth that conforms to Building Regulations and is firm, secure and capable of supporting the stove. Care should be taken to ensure the stove is level.

The stove can be installed in suitably sized recess, either purpose built or an existing fireplace. In this instance Building Regulations require that a solid constructional hearth of minimum 125mm must be used, including the thickness of the floor and any decorative top surface (e.g. tiling). We recommend a minimum air circulation space of at least 150mm around the sides and rear and 300mm above the top to obtain maximum heat output and for access to the rear of the stove.

Building regulations stipulate minimum wall clearances for stoves from adjacent walls and constructional hearth (**Table 3 & Fig 5**).

The stove can also be installed freestanding in the room. In this instance a reduced thickness hearth may be used, which must be made from non-combustible board, sheet or tiles of minimum thickness 12mm. (**Fig 6**) shows the minimum distances required from the hearth edge to the sides of the stove.

In all cases allow an apron of at least 300mm at the front of the stove in case of spills when de-ashing.

Table 5 shows the minimum safe distances to combustible materials which must be observed in all installations. Any surrounding combustible material should not exceed 80°C.

Table 5	Sides	Rear
Bellingham 8kW	500mm	450mm

Existing Fireplace

An existing fireplace opening can be bricked up or sealed with a register plate, 2.5mm sheet steel or concrete. A short length of flue pipe may then be used to connect the stove to the chimney. Ideally the old fireplace should be filled in so that there is a smooth streamlined entry into the flueway. (**Fig 8**)

Typical installation for Inglenook Fireplaces

Inglenook fireplaces can have very large bore chimneys (**Fig 9**). Check with your installer – you may need a stainless steel flexible flue liner for solid fuel fitting.

Commissioning

Upon completion of installation, the stove and flue system should be tested by a suitably qualified person to make sure it is safe for normal use. A smoke draw test should be completed to check for soundness of joints and seals and also that all smoke and fumes are taken from the appliance up the chimney and emitted safely.

First warm the flue with a blowlamp or similar for about 10 minutes. Place a lit smoke pellet on the centre of the grate with the air controls open. Close the door – the smoke should be drawn up the flue and be seen to exit from the flue terminal. Complete the test with all windows and doors shut in the room where the appliance is fitted.

If a ceiling fan is present it must be operated on max for the duration of the test. If there are any extraction fans in adjacent rooms these too must be operated on maximum setting during the test with the interconnecting doors open. If any spillage occurs, recheck the suitability of the flue system making sure there is adequate air supply to the room (as per Building Regulations).

Light the appliance and slowly increase the temperature to operating levels. Open the main fire door when the appliance reaches normal operating condition and carry out a spillage test using a smoke match or pellet around the door opening. If any spillage occurs, open all windows, allow the fire to go out and recheck the flue system and ventilation.

Operating Instructions

Warning: This appliance and its operating handles become hot when the stove is in use and for some time afterwards. For your safety use the glove provided.

Initial Firing of Stove

Please note that the stove paint and fire cement cures during the initial firing period. Upon first lighting, smoke may rise from the surface of the stove as the paint cures and this can give off a strong smell, however this is quite normal. The room must be left well ventilated during the running in period until any smells dissipate. We suggest that you vacate the room during this period checking on the stove periodically. If necessary an air circulation fan may be used to facilitate air movement and remove any odours.

Start by lighting a small fire, then gradually build the fire until you reach the maximum output for a period of 2-3 hrs. This is to ensure that the paint and fire cement cures fully. If with the first lighting the maximum temperature is not reached, the above mentioned effects may arise later on. Always build the fire gradually as this allows castings to relax and consolidate location, especially after long idle periods when the stove has not been in use.

Air Controls

The stove heat output is controlled using the air slide below the door (see Fig 3). For wood burning the slide should be operated to the right. When burning solid fuel the slide should be moved to the left. In both instances the minimum burn position is when the slide is in the central position. The further the slide is moved from the centre position the more air will be supplied to the fire and the greater the heat output for either wood or solid fuel burning.

The door is opened by turning the handle anti-clockwise as shown (B - Fig 10). To lock the door, turn handle clockwise when closed.

Lighting the Stove

Before lighting the fire check that the grate is set in the correct position for the fuel you are burning and that the stove has been de-ashed fully. When burning wood only the grate bars may be left in the flat position with the grate arm pushed in (see C - Fig 10). When burning solid fuel or mixed fuel types the grate bars must be in the upright position with the grate arm fully extended.

Place fire lighters or paper and 5-6 pieces of dry kindling on the grate. Light the fire at base and allow the kindling to light fully across the grate. Build the fire up gradually using small refills of fuel until there is a good fire bed and the fire is well established.

When refuelling leave the air control in the boost position fully to the right for wood burning (as shown Fig 3). If refuelling with solid fuel move the slide fully to the left position for maximum undergrate air. Once the fuel is alight reduce back the air supply to the desired output. Do not refill the stove above the level of the rear brick.

Running the Stove

When your fuel is well alight you can start to restrict the air intake to the desired setting. Your stove is burning with maximum efficiency when a bright fire is achieved using minimum air inlet.

Never leave the stove unattended until the logs are burning well and the air supply has been adjusted down to desired level.

Note that refuelling onto a low firebed causes excessive smoke to occur. Refuelling must be carried out onto a sufficient quantity of glowing embers to ignite fuel in a reasonable period. If there are too few embers add kindling first to get fire going again before refuelling.

For optimum performance the stove should not be overfilled with fuel above the height of the rear brick, ideally the top 1" height of the rear brick should be visible at all times. Overfilling can cause poor operation, excessive smoke to occur and possible damage to

baffle plate. The stove must not be operated with the door left open.

The stove is not suitable for overnight burning, however it can be banked up to burn for extended periods. Before refuelling, empty the ashpan, especially when burning solid fuel. Open air controls and let the fire burn brightly for a short period before reducing air supply; the exact setting required will depend on the fuel used and the chimney draw so some practice may be necessary. To revive the fire, open air supply until the fire is burning brightly, de-ash if necessary and refuel. Set air controls as required.

Notes on Wood Burning

Burn only dry, well seasoned wood, which should have been cut, split and stacked for a minimum of 12 months (24 months is better) with free air movement around all sides of the stack to enable it to dry out. Burning wet or unseasoned wood will create tar deposits in the stove and chimney and will not produce a satisfactory heat output. When loading wood, make sure that the end grain of the wood in the stove is pointing away from the glass otherwise the moisture and gases coming from the end grain of the wood will dirty the glass.

Table 6 - Maximum log lengths

Bellingham 8kW	455mm (18")
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Notes on Solid Fuel burning (Other than Wood)

Always de-ash the stove before burning solid fuel and do not let the ash build up to the underside of the grate bars. If ash is allowed to build up it will stifle the air flow through the grate and will eventually cause the fire to die. Air passing through the firebed cools the grate. Distortion or burning out of the grate bars is nearly always caused by ash being allowed to build up on the underside of the grate. With some solid fuels a residue of burnt fuel or clinker will accumulate on the grate. It is important it is to empty the ash pan and remove clinker after each firing of the stove.

We recommend the use of HETAS approved manufactured smokeless fuels. Note that different types of fuel will give different performances. Using the stove as an incinerator for household waste invalidates the warranty is not recommended as fumes from plastic, etc will cause pollution to the atmosphere and will cause damage to the stove.

Petroleum coke fuels, bituminous (smokey) coal or household waste should not be burned in this appliance.

De-Ashing

To de-ash the grate draw the riddle lever in and out using the hand tool provided, with a slow positive action (C - Fig 10).

The ash pan should be emptied each time after operating the stove so not to let build up of ash occur. For efficient burning of your appliance, make sure the grate is clear of unburnt debris; e.g. nails, etc. It is best to wait until the stove and ash has cooled before removing the ash pan. To remove, open the stove door by turning the handle anticlockwise (B - Fig 10) then using the hand tool lift the ash pan out of the fire (Fig 11). **Allow the ash to cool fully before disposing in a bin.**

Shut down Periods

If shutting down the stove for long periods (e.g. for summer months) make sure that all ash is removed from the stove and that the chimney flue ways and baffle plate are brushed clean. When the stove is cold a vacuum may be used to remove any residual ash or soot. Close the door and leave the air control in the boost position. This action will ensure air circulation through the appliance and will help to avoid corrosion and condensation within the appliance during this shut down period.

Safety Notes for Your Guidance

FIRES CAN BE DANGEROUS.

Always use a fire guard in the presence of children, the elderly or the infirm. Inform all persons the dangers of high temperatures during operation of the appliance including the stove pipe.

Use operating tools provided.

DO NOT OVER FIRE.

It is possible to fire the stove beyond its design capacity. This could damage the stove, so watch for signs of over firing. If any part of the stove starts to glow red, the stove is in an over fire situation and the controls should be adjusted accordingly to reduce air intake. Never leave the stove unattended for long periods without adjusting the controls to a safe setting. Careful air supply control should be exercised at all times.

Warning - Fume Emissions

Properly installed and operated, this appliance will not emit fumes. Occasional fumes from de-ashing and refuelling may occur. Persistent fume emission must not be tolerated. If fume emission does persist, then the following immediate action must be taken:

1. Open doors and windows to ventilate the room.
2. Let the fire out, or eject and safely dispose of fuel from the appliance.
3. When the stove has cooled, check for chimney flue blockage and clean if required.
4. Do not attempt to relight the fire until the cause has been identified. If necessary seek professional advice.

General Maintenance

Baffle Plate: This should be removed at least once a month to prevent any build up of soot or ash, which could lead to blocked flue ways and dangerous fume emission. This must be done when the stove is cold. Once the baffle plate is removed the chimney/flueway can be swept through the appliance.

The baffle plate holds the side bricks in position and uses two extended tabs to locate on top of the bricks while the rear edge rests on the tertiary air bar. To facilitate easy removal, the log bar can be removed by unscrewing the transport fixing bolt on the underside (It is not necessary to refit this bolt for normal stove operation). Please note the baffle plate position before removal.

To remove the baffle plate, lift the front edge and slide it forwards until it drops down clearing the front edge of the side bricks. The rear of the plate should now clear the back brick & airwash. Holding the plate in horizontal position, carefully rotate the baffle plate clockwise until the tabs on the lower side becomes free. The bottom side can then be pulled forward from the side brick and the plate can be removed.

Stove Body: The stove is finished with a heat resistant paint and this can be cleaned with a soft brush. Do not clean while the stove is hot, wait until it has cooled down. The finish can be renovated with a suitable brand of stove paint.

Glass Panels: Clean the glass panels when cool with a proprietary glass cleaner or some damp newspaper. Do not use abrasive materials as these can scratch the glass and make subsequent cleaning more difficult. Wet logs on heated glass, a badly aimed poker or heavy slamming of the doors could crack the glass panel. The glass should not fracture from heat.

Chimney: Check your chimney each year before starting to use your stove for the winter. Birds may have nested in the chimney or masonry may have cracked. Both chimney and flue pipe must be swept at least once a year by a Qualified Chimney Sweep.

Troubleshooting

1. Poor heat output

- a. Stove too small for room: Seek advice from a Qualified Heating Engineer as to (kW) output required for the room size. As a guideline the volume of the room in cubic feet divided by 500; e.g. room 15'x15'x8' would require 3.6kW approx.
- b. Chimney and/or flue pipe restricted, room ventilation restricted: On installation these should have been checked but regular maintenance is necessary as conditions can change; e.g. soot build up, birds nesting, masonry fall, dust build up or furniture blocking vents.
- c. Poor quality fuel: Only burn dry seasoned timber, soft woods have a lower heat output than hard woods per hour. Solid fuels vary in heat value; check with your coal merchant as to suitability.

2. Dirty Glass Panel

- a. Generally caused by poor fuel quality, damp fuel or burning wood that has not been properly seasoned.
- b. Airslide not in correct position for the fuel type, e.g. on solid fuel setting when burning wood.
- c. Fire burning too low, open air vents on stove to create hot fire; this may 'burn' glass clean.
- d. If glass requires cleaning use glass cleaner recommended by your supplier; only use glass cleaner on cold glass. DO NOT USE any abrasives or scrapers as these will scratch glass and increase future tar build up making it harder to clean.

3. Unburnt Fuel in Firebox

Insufficient air reaching fuel causing it to go out. Open the air slide, this will supply combustion air to burn fuel fully (unless it has insufficient heat to ignite or has already extinguished). Check if the ash pan is full and empty if required. De-ash to make sure the grate is not blocked and check for jammed clinker or nails when the fire is out and the stove has cooled. A small amount of unburnt clinker is normal after the fire has extinguished and the amount left is dependent on fuel type.

4. Smoke and Fumes Entering Room

These are very dangerous and must NOT be tolerated. Open window and allow fire to burn out. Seek expert advice immediately. DO NOT USE stove until the problem is solved.

5. Chimney Fire

Identified by loud roaring sounds, dense smoke and sparks emitting from chimney. Shut down the air supply by closing air vents, close stove door fully and call fire brigade immediately.

Chimneys must be swept at least once annually, more frequently if smokey fuels are used. Regular chimney maintenance will prevent chimney fires. Seek advice from a Qualified Chimney Sweep.

After Sales Service

As a sign of our commitment to quality, all new Dimplex solid fuel stoves are guaranteed against casting faults and other manufacturing defects for 10 years in the case of non-boiler stoves and 5 years in the case of boiler models, subject to certain conditions and exclusions. The guarantee covers the main body of the stove and external cast parts under normal domestic use - it does not cover use in commercial premises. The guarantee period begins on the date of purchase. The guarantee covers replacement of the parts found to be defective but does not cover labour charges.

Conditions and Exclusions:

The guarantee does not cover the following items which are deemed to be consumable items under normal use: glass, rope seals, grate, ashpan, cast iron liners, riddling lever, baffle plate, fire bricks and log retainer.

It is a condition of the guarantee that the installation complies with relevant Building Regulations and is carried out by a suitably qualified individual (HETAS registered in England and Wales, or equivalent in other countries) with certificate of installation and appropriate commissioning retained by the end-user along with proof of purchase.

Whilst the guarantee does not cover any aspect of the flue arrangements for the installation, or the installation work itself, as these are beyond the control of Dimplex as the manufacturer of the stove, it is a condition of the guarantee that the flue be swept by a suitably qualified individual as appropriate but at a minimum interval of once per year. It is expected that the stove would be inspected for developing faults at the time of sweeping to allow any necessary maintenance to be carried out.

Damage or defects caused by the following are excluded: over-firing, use of inappropriate fuels such as petroleum coke or household rubbish, flue draft problems, ventilation issues, accident, misuse, fair wear and tear, unauthorised modifications or repairs made using incorrect spares.

In normal usage the paint finish of the stove may change colour slightly or lighten in shade over time. This is considered normal and is not covered by the guarantee. Damage caused by over-firing is excluded from the guarantee.

It is a condition of the guarantee that only genuine Dimplex spare parts are used. Parts that may need occasional replacement are fire bricks, ashpan, grate and log retainer. NB: sealing rope and rope adhesive are generic stove spares that can be purchased from most stove retailers. Provided the rope seals are replaced like for like and fixed with appropriate stove rope adhesive, this will not invalidate the guarantee.

Genuine Dimplex spare parts are available in the UK direct from the manufacturer and can be ordered via www.dimplex.co.uk or by telephone on 0844 879 3588. For Republic of Ireland orders see www.dimpco.ie or Tel: 01 842 8222

Dimplex reserves the right to provide either replacement parts or a replacement stove, at their sole discretion, in order to satisfy claims made under this guarantee.

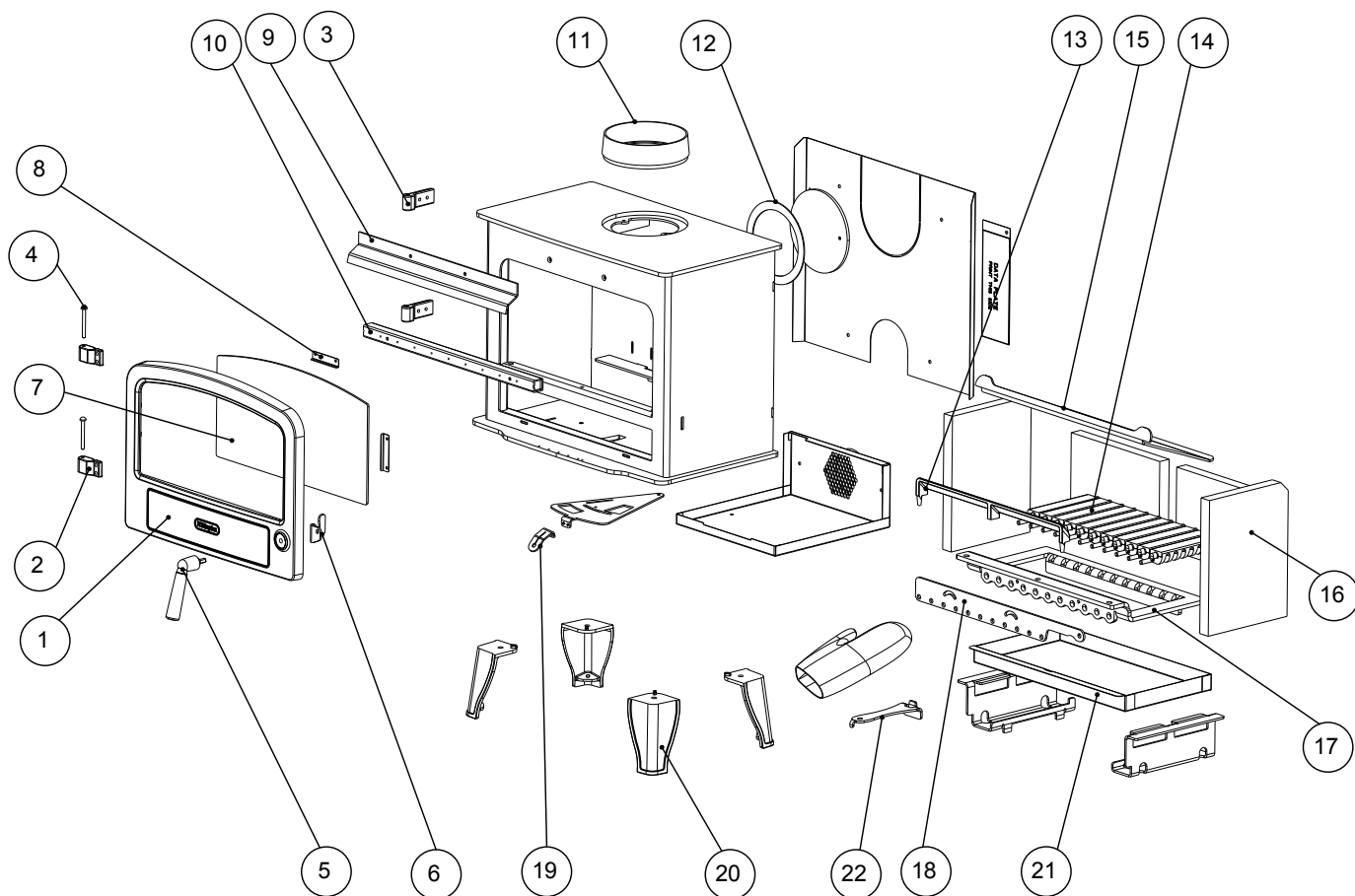
Replacement parts or stoves are covered only for the remainder of the original guarantee period.

Dimplex will not be held responsible for any consequential or incidental loss, damage or injury, howsoever caused.

The Dimplex stove guarantee does not affect, and is in addition to, your statutory rights.

Should you require after sales service or should you need to purchase any spares, please contact the retailer from whom the appliance was purchased. Please do not return a faulty product to us in the first instance as this may result in loss or damage and delay in providing you with a satisfactory service. Please retain your receipt as proof of purchase.

Bellingham 8kW (BLM8)



BELLINGHAM 8KW STOVE (BLM8) - SPARE PARTS

Item	Description	Part Number	Item	Description	Part Number
1	DOOR	1/70198/0	13	LOG BAR	1/70573/0
2	DOOR HINGE	1/70610/0	14	GRATE BAR	1/70420/0
3	HINGE	1/70095/0	15	BAFFLE PLATE	1/70203/0
4	DOOR PIN	1/70188/0	16	LINER BRICK PACK (2xREAR, 2xSIDE)	3/23129/0
5	DOOR HANDLE ASSEMBLY	4/19089/0	17	GRATE FRAME	1/70572/0
6	DOOR CATCH	1/70181/0	18	RIDDLE ARM	1/70575/0
7	DOOR GLASS	1/70241/0	19	AIR CONTROL HANDLE	1/71035/0
8	GLASS FIXING BKT	1/70101/0	20	LEG	1/70096/0
9	AIRWASH DEFLECTOR	1/70205/0	21	ASHPAN	1/70197/0
10	TERTIARY AIR BAR	2/61931/0	22	HAND TOOL	1/70186/0
11	FLUE COLLAR	1/70194/0			
12	FLUE GASKET	1/70843/0			

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Westcott 12kW Stove

Please hand these instructions to the stove user when installation is complete.
Leave the system ready for operation and instruct the user in the correct use of the
appliance and operation of controls.

Installation should only be carried out by a suitably qualified installer that is registered
with HETAS (UK) or with the Irish Nationwide Fireplace Organisation (INFO).
Installation must comply with Building Regulations.

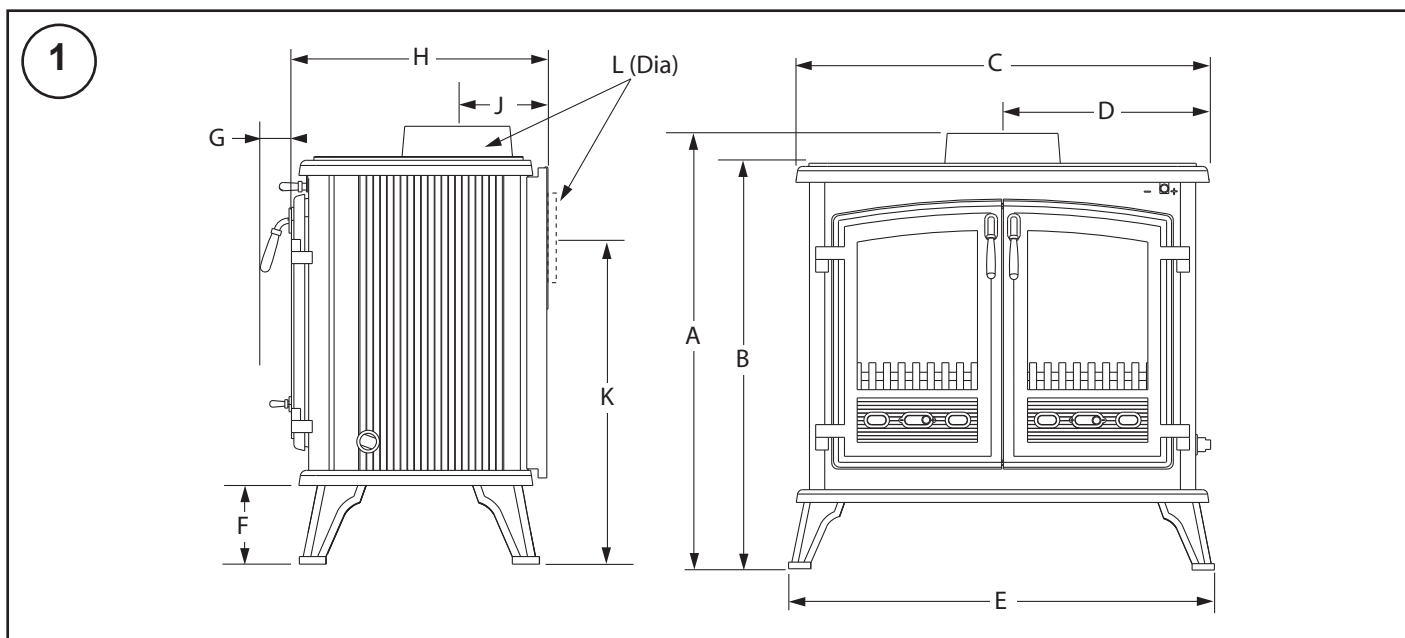
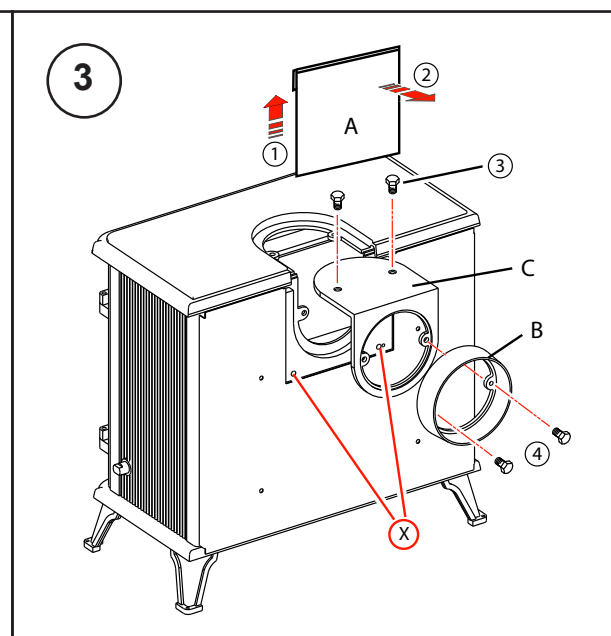
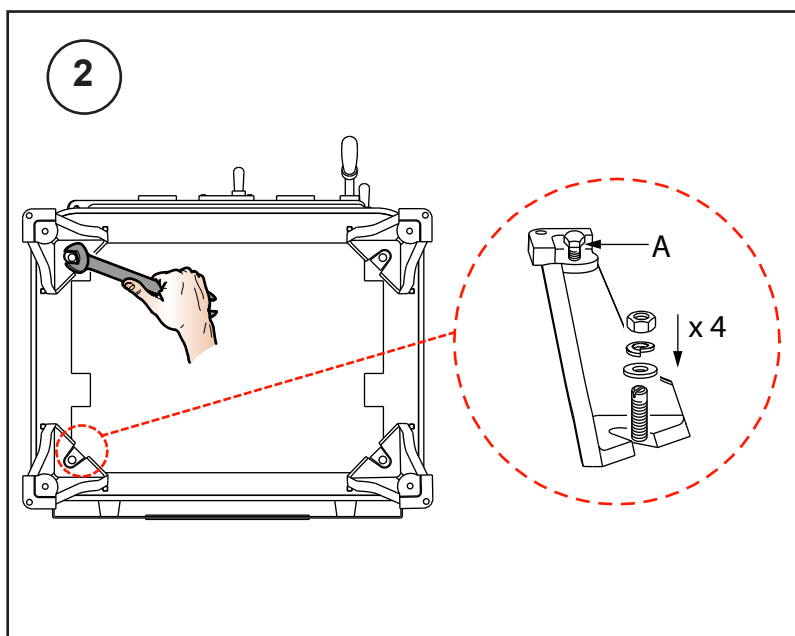
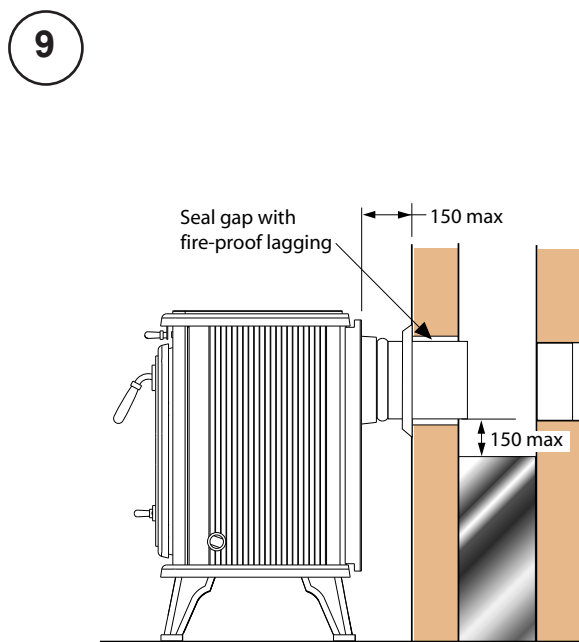
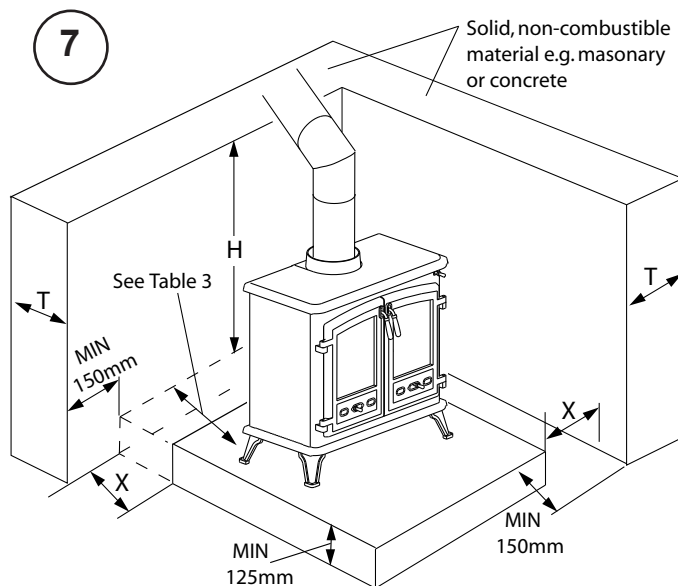
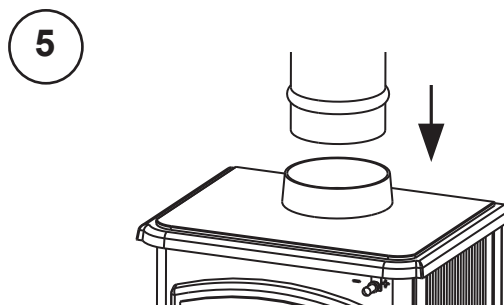


Table 1 - Dimensions	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	L
Westcott 12kW	688	640	652	326	670	104	50	356	113	538	150

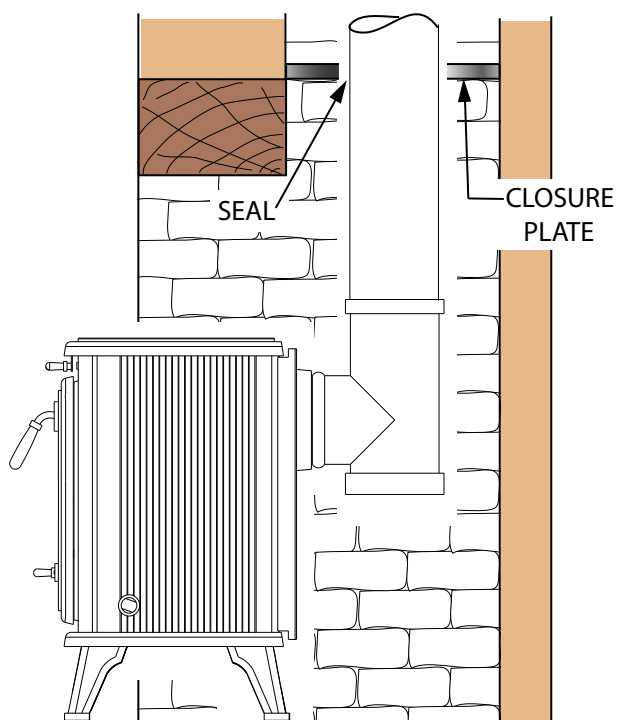
Note: All Dimensions in mm. Dimensions stated may be subject to a slight \pm variation. (25.4mm = 1")

Table 2 - Technical Specification			Westcott 12kW
Nominal heat output	Wood	kW	12.1
	Solid Fuel (Ancit)	kW	12.2
Efficiency	Wood	%	73.1
	Solid Fuel (Ancit)	%	71.0
CO Emission (@13% O ₂)	Wood	%	0.68
	Solid Fuel (Ancit)	%	0.09
Flue Gas Temp		°C	396
Flue Gas Mass Flow	Wood	g/s	8.0
	Solid Fuel (Ancit)	g/s	10.0
Refuel Period		hr	1
Safe Distance to Combustibles	Sides	mm	600
	Rear	mm	600
Flue Outlet Size		mm	150
Product Weight		kg	134
Additional Room Ventillation Required		cm ²	see table 4

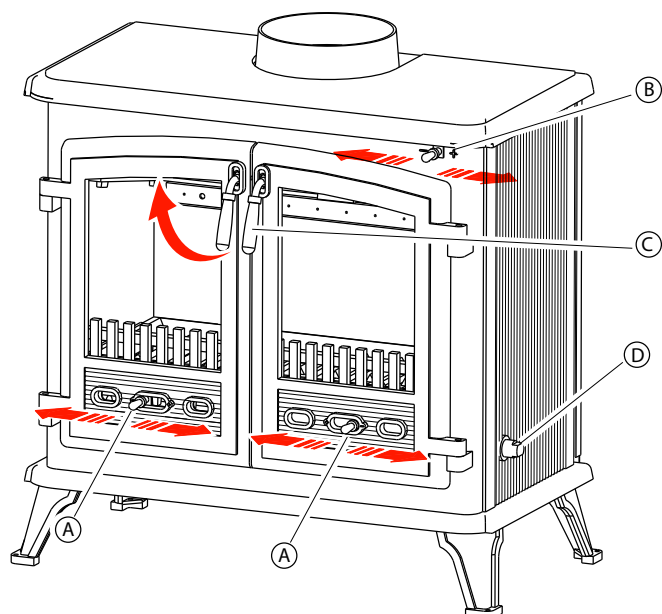




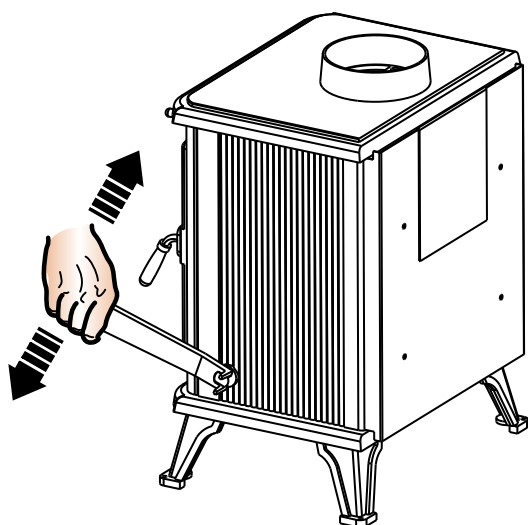
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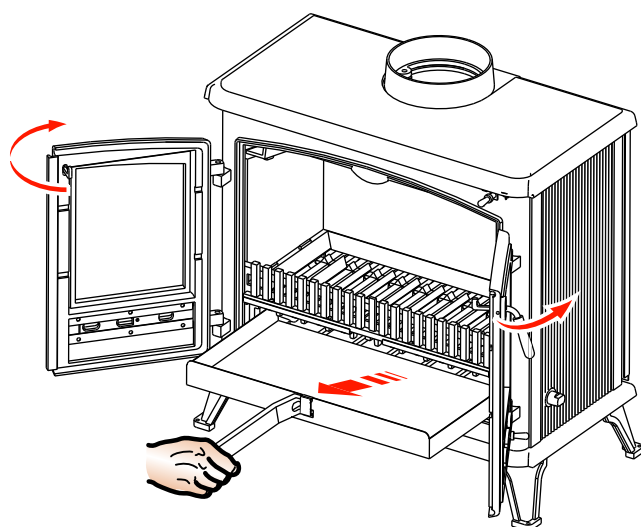
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IMPORTANT: THESE INSTRUCTIONS SHOULD BE READ CAREFULLY AND RETAINED FOR FUTURE REFERENCE

Important Safety Advice

Please read these instructions carefully before installing or using this appliance. Failure to do so may result in damage to persons and property.

Installation of this appliance must be carried out by a suitably qualified competent person in accordance with all Building Regulations, including those referring to Local Authority Bye-Laws, National and European Standards and Codes of Practice.

Do not install this appliance on a shared flue.

This appliance operates at very high temperatures and retains its heat for a period after use. Do not touch any surfaces while in use. All persons including children and the infirm should be warned of this and not allowed to touch any surfaces while in use. Please use a suitable fireguard to prevent contact when in use.

Do not place any photographs, paintings, TV's or other combustible items near the appliance as exposure to hot surfaces will cause damage. Maintain safe distances from combustibles in all cases in accordance with these instructions – please refer to installation.

The operator must use the tools provided. The mitten provided is a tool.

Do not fit an extractor fan in the same room as this appliance.

Ensure that there is adequate ventilation in the room in accordance with building standards. Do not obstruct any of the air inlets or outlets on the appliance.

A flue damper should not be fitted when burning solid fuels other than wood.

This appliance is for domestic heating use only in accordance with these operating instructions. Do not make any unauthorised changes to the appliance.

Only use recommended fuels. Do not burn petroleum coke fuels, household waste or plastic in this appliance.

Burn only fuels with a low moisture content - burning soft or wet fuels such as unseasoned timber or peat will only result in a build up of tar in the stove and the chimney and will cause staining of the glass.

Do not use flammable liquids to ignite the fire.

Avoid the use of aerosols in the vicinity of the stove when it is in operation.

Clean your chimney at least twice a year and clean the flue way weekly to ensure there are no blockages. Do not allow a build up of ash to occur in the ash pan as this will cause the grate to burn out prematurely.

Regular maintenance should be carried out by a Competent Engineer.

Health and Safety Precautions

Handling: Adequate facilities must be available for the unloading and handling of this appliance. This product is heavy and should be handled with care. When handling or servicing this stove care should be taken to avoid the possibility of personal injury. Use protective clothing.

Fire Cement/Glue: Some types of fire cement/glue are caustic and should not be allowed to come into contact with the skin. Use suitable protective gloves when handling. In case of contact, wash immediately with plenty of water.

Asbestos: This appliance contains no asbestos. If there is a possibility of disturbing asbestos as a result of installation then specialist guidance must be sought prior to installing.

Installation Instructions

General

These instructions give a guide for the installation of the stove but in no way absolves the installer from responsibilities to conform to all relevant standards relating to the installation of solid fuel appliances.

We recommend that for UK installations a HETAS registered installer should be used, who will be able to give a Certificate of Compliance that installation complies with Building Regulations. In Ireland a registered installer from the Irish Nationwide Fireplace Organisation should be used.

Please note that to the best of our abilities these instructions are correct at time of printing, however we cannot be held responsible for any differences in legislation which may occur in the future.

Assembly of the stove

To make the product easier for handling on installation, remove the baffle plate, side bricks, back brick and door. Place these in a secure place to avoid damage. These must be refitted after installation. The legs and other fixings are packed in the ashpan for safe keeping in transport. Fix the legs to the underside of the product using the bolts provided (**Fig 2**).

The stove is supplied ready for top flue connection. For Rear flue connection (**Fig 3**) remove the heat shield cover (A) and collar (B). Rotate the expanding range (C) to face in desired direction for rear flue connection and refit the collar. Tighten all fixing screws and seal with fire cement to ensure it is air tight.

The primary air sealing plate is located on the front of the grate. To locate in position, slacken the screws beneath the grate and pull forward, then close the door fully, open again and tighten the screws (**Fig 4**).

Chimney

Before installing, check the chimney is in good condition; dry and free from cracks and obstructions. The diameter of the chimney flue should not be less than 150mm and not more than 230mm. If any of these requirements are not met, the chimney should be lined by a suitable method by a qualified person.

The chimney height and the position of the chimney terminal should conform to Building Regulations. If you have any doubts about the suitability of your chimney, consult your local dealer or stockist. The chimney must be swept before connection to the stove and swept every six months thereafter.

If there is no existing chimney then either a prefabricated block chimney or a twin walled insulated stainless steel flue to BS4543 can be used. These chimneys must be fitted in accordance with the manufacturers instructions and in compliance with Building Regulations.

This product must not be installed on a shared flue.

Flue Deposits

If the chimney was previously used as an open fire, it is possible that the higher flue gas temperatures generated by the stove may loosen deposits that were previously adhered to the inner surface of the flue pipe which could cause blockage of the flue pipe. We recommend that in this situation a second sweeping of the chimney should be carried out within one month of initial stove use after installation.

Flue Draught

The chimney should be checked before the stove is installed to ensure that there is adequate flue pull. The draught can be checked initially by using a smoke match close to the flue opening. If the chimney doesn't pull the smoke it may suggest that the chimney needs further attention. Any remedial work to the chimney flue should be carried out by a suitably Qualified Engineer.

A flue draught of minimum 12 Pascal to maximum 25 Pascal is required for satisfactory appliance performance. The flue draught should be checked under fire at high output and if it exceeds the recommended maximum a flue draught stabiliser (or flue damper as it is also known) must be fitted so the rate of burning can be controlled and prevent overfiring.

Room Ventilation

For safe operation this stove must be provided with combustion air supply in addition to normal room ventilation, in accordance with Building Regulations. Minimum ventilation requirements vary depending on whether the dwelling is considered to be of standard construction or of airtight construction, or if a flue draught stabiliser has been fitted. The required open air vent sizes are as follows:

Table 4 - Additional Room Ventilation Required	
Standard build dwellings {air permeability $>5.0\text{m}^3 /(\text{h.m}^2)$ }	
No Flue Stabiliser	40 cm ²
With Flue Stabiliser	76 cm ²
Airtight build dwellings {air permeability $\leq 5.0\text{m}^3 /(\text{h.m}^2)$ }	
No Flue Stabiliser	67 cm ²
With Flue Stabiliser	104 cm ²

An extractor fan must not be used in the same room as this appliance.

Floor Protection & Installation Clearances

In all instances the stove should be positioned on a non-combustible hearth. The construction of the hearth must conform to Building Regulations, must be firm, non-combustible and capable of supporting the stove. Care should be taken to ensure the stove is level and the hearth is secure. The hearth itself should not be less than 125mm thick, including the thickness of the floor and any decorative top surface (e.g. tiling). Allow an apron of at least 300mm at the front of the stove in case of spills when de-ashing. (Fig 6) shows the minimum distances required from the hearth edge to the sides of the stove.

The stove can also be recessed in a suitable sized fireplace. We recommend a permanent free air gap of at least 150mm should be left around the sides where possible and 300mm around the top to obtain maximum heat output and for access to the rear of the stove. Place the product in the desired location on fireproof hearth taking note of installation clearances from adjacent walls (Fig 7). Adjust the screws on the bottom of the feet to ensure the stove is level and steady (see 'A' Fig 2). The stove can be screw fixed to the floor when placed in the desired position, using the holes provided in the feet.

Table 5 shows the minimum safe distances to combustible materials that must be observed. Any surrounding combustible material should not exceed 80°C.

Table 5	Sides	Rear
Westcott 12kW	600mm	600mm

Flue Pipes

The flue pipe used to connect to the stove should be made of cast iron, 316 grade stainless steel or vitreous enamelled steel, nominal thickness 1.2mm. The diameter of the flue pipe should be 150mm (6") for the Westcott 12kW model.

Connect the flue pipe to the stove making sure that it fits snugly into the base of the flue collar (Fig 5). Seal the collar and flue connection with fire cement or with other suitable high temperature sealant. Add flue sections as required; note that all flue sockets must face upwards. Ensure that the flue pipe end is no closer than 76mm to the side or rear of the chimney walls. It is essential that all connections between the stove and the chimney flue are sealed and made airtight.

Avoid using bends greater than 45° to the vertical (Fig 8). All flue pipes should be as close to vertical where possible. For rear flue connection the length of the horizontal run of the flue pipe should not exceed 150mm (Fig 9). Both chimney and flue pipe must be accessible for cleaning and if ALL parts of the chimney cannot be reached, a soot door must be fitted to enable this to be done.

This product should not be installed on a shared flue.

Existing Fireplace

An existing fireplace opening can be bricked up or sealed with a register plate, 2.5mm sheet steel or concrete. A short length of flue pipe may then be used to connect the stove to the chimney. Ideally the old fireplace should be filled in so that there is a smooth streamlined entry into the flueway. (Fig 9)

Typical installation for Inglenook Fireplaces

Inglenook fireplaces can have very large bore chimneys (Fig 10). Check with your installer – you may need a stainless steel flexible flue liner for solid fuel fitting.

Flue Damper (Not Supplied)

When burning wood, a flue damper may be fitted to reduce the draught through the stove if the draught is too high. When the damper is set in the open position the chimney draws at full draught, increasing the volume of air flow through the stove and flue. Shutting the damper restricts the flow, slowing the rate of burning. The damper should be fitted to the stove flue and should be the same size as the flue pipe. As a rule it should be fitted no closer than 700mm from the flue outlet of the appliance.

A flue damper should not be fitted when burning solid fuels other than wood.

Commissioning

Upon completion of installation, the stove and flue system should be tested by a suitably qualified person to make sure it is safe for normal use. A smoke draw test should be completed to check for soundness of joints and seals and also that all smoke and fumes are taken from the appliance up the chimney and emitted safely.

First warm the flue with a blowlamp or similar for about 10 minutes. Place a lit smoke pellet on the centre of the grate with the air controls open. Close the door – the smoke should be drawn up the flue and be seen to exit from the flue terminal. Complete the test with all windows and doors shut in the room where the appliance is fitted.

If a ceiling fan is present it must be operated on max for the duration of the test. If there are any extraction fans in adjacent rooms these too must be operated on maximum setting during the test with the interconnecting doors open. If any spillage occurs, recheck the suitability of the flue system making sure there is adequate air supply to the room (as per Building Regulations).

Light the appliance and slowly increase the temperature to operating levels. Open the main fire door when the appliance reaches normal operating condition and carry out a spillage test using a smoke match or pellet around the door opening. If any spillage occurs, open all windows, allow the fire to go out and recheck the flue system and ventilation.

Operating Instructions

Warning: The door and operating handles become hot when the stove is in use. For your safety use the glove provided.

Initial Firing of Stove

We recommend that you have two to three small fires before you operate your stove to maximum heat output. This is to allow the paint to cure and the castings to relax and consolidate location. We recommend this 'running in' procedure after long idle periods to preserve the life of the stove. During this you may notice an unpleasant smell. It is not toxic but for your own sake we would suggest that during this period you leave all doors and windows open.

Air Controls

Primary air is controlled via the sliding vents (**A - Fig 11**) in the bottom of the door; this provides a conventional air draught to the bed of the fire. (+) indicates more air, (-) indicates less air, (+) and (-) are marked on the primary and secondary air controls.

Secondary air is controlled via the sliding vent (**B - Fig 11**) above the door. It is this 'Airwash' that keeps a clean and uninterrupted view of the fire, also aiding in good secondary combustion of fuel and reducing emissions into the chimney and environment.

The Westcott 12kW is fitted with a tertiary (third) air inlet system. Air is bled into the stove from the rear panel via an air duct over the rear brick. Its function is to ignite unburned gasses and assist clean burning. It is advisable to clear the holes in the duct occasionally when the stove is being serviced or after long periods of burning (dirty) fuel, i.e. bitumas coal. For safety this should only be done when the stove is cold.

The tertiary air supply is permanently open and only allows a small fixed amount of air into the stove. However if you suffer from poor flue draft or regularly use smokeless fuel (e.g. Anthracite) it may be beneficial to close off the tertiary air supply. To close tertiary air,

wait until stove is cool, remove the heat shield cover (**A - Fig 3**), fit the screw plugs supplied into 2 holes on rear of stove (**X - Fig 3**) and replace heat shield cover.

Lighting the Stove

Place fire lighters or paper and kindling on the grate. Light the fire at base leaving all air controls open. Allow the fuel to reach a steady glow and build the fire up gradually. Once you have a good fire established across the grate bed, further fuel can be added as required.

Running the Stove

When your fuel is well alight you can start to restrict the primary air intake. If you are only burning wood the primary air control can be fully closed. If you are burning solid fuel you will require more primary air. Your stove is burning with maximum efficiency when a bright fire is achieved using minimum air inlet.

The stove can be banked up for long periods. When burning solid fuel empty the ash pan. Open air controls and let the fire burn brightly for a short period. Refuel and close air controls; the exact setting required will depend on the fuel used and the chimney draw so some practice may be necessary. To revive the fire, open air controls until the fire is burning brightly, de-ash if necessary and refuel. Set air controls as required. The stove is not suitable for overnight burning.

Notes on Wood Burning

Wood burns best on a bed of ash and it is therefore only necessary to remove surplus ash from the grate occasionally. Burn only dry, well seasoned wood, which should have been cut, split and stacked for 12 months with free air movement around all sides of the stack to enable it to dry out. Burning wet or unseasoned wood will create tar deposits in the stove and chimney and will not produce a satisfactory heat output. When loading wood, make sure that the end grain of the wood in the stove is pointing away from the glass otherwise the moisture and gases coming from the end grain of the wood will dirty the glass.

Table 5 - Maximum log lengths

Westcott 12kW	500mm (19 ½")
---------------	---------------

Notes on Solid Fuel burning (Other than Wood)

Always de-ash the grate before refuelling and do not let the ash build up to the underside of the grate bars. Solid fuel produces ash, which if allowed to build up will stifle the air flow through the grate and will eventually cause the fire to die. It is important it is to empty the ash pan after each firing of the stove. Air passing through the firebed cools the grate. Distortion or burning out of the grate bars is nearly always caused by ash being allowed to build up on the underside of the grate. With some solid fuels a residue of burnt fuel or clinker will accumulate on the grate. Allow the fire to go out periodically to remove this.

We recommend the majority of approved manufactured smokeless fuels. Note that different types of fuel will give different performances. Use as an incinerator for household waste is not recommended as fumes from plastic, etc will cause pollution to the atmosphere and will cause damage to the stove. Should any difficulties arise over fuel quality or suitability, consult your local supplier or contact the Solid Fuel Advisory Service.

Petroleum coke fuels or household waste should not be burned on this appliance.

De-Ashing

To de-ash the grate insert the notch on the riddle hand tool into the peg on the side of the stove (**D - Fig 11**), then draw the tool forwards and backwards with a slow positive action (**Fig 12**).

The ash pan should be emptied each time after operating the stove so not to let build up of ash occur. Where possible, it is best to wait until the stove and ash has cooled before removing the ash pan. To remove, open the stove door by lifting the handle upward (**C - Fig 11**) then using the riddle handle lift the ash pan out of the fire (**Fig 13**). For efficient burning of your appliance, make sure the grate is clear of burnt debris; e.g. nails, etc.

Shut down Periods

If shutting down the stove for long periods (e.g. for summer months) make sure that all ash is removed from the stove and that the chimney flue ways and baffle plate are brushed clean. When the stove is cold a vacuum cleaner may be used to remove any residual ash or soot. Close the door and leave all air inlets open fully. This action will ensure air circulation through the appliance and will help to avoid corrosion and condensation within the appliance during this shut down period.

Safety Notes for Your Guidance

FIRES CAN BE DANGEROUS.

Always use a fire guard in the presence of children, the elderly or the infirm. Inform all persons the dangers of high temperatures during operation of the appliance including the stove pipe.

Use operating tools provided.

DO NOT OVER FIRE.

It is possible to fire the stove beyond its design capacity. This could damage the stove, so watch for signs of over firing. If any part of the stove starts to glow red, the stove is in an over fire situation and the controls should be adjusted accordingly to reduce air intake. Never leave the stove unattended for long periods without adjusting the controls to a safe setting. Careful air supply control should be exercised at all times.

Warning - Fume Emissions

Properly installed and operated, this appliance will not emit fumes. Occasional fumes from de-ashing and refuelling may occur. Persistent fume emission must not be tolerated. If fume emission does persist, then the following immediate action must be taken:

1. Open doors and windows to ventilate the room.
2. Let the fire out, or eject and safely dispose of fuel from the appliance.
3. When the stove has cooled, check for chimney flue blockage and clean if required.
4. Do not attempt to relight the fire until the cause has been identified. If necessary seek professional advice.

General Maintenance

Baffle Plate: This should be removed at least once a month to prevent any build up of soot or ash, which could lead to blocked flue ways and dangerous fume emission. If the baffle plate is removed the chimney/flueway can be swept through the appliance.

Stove Body: The stove is finished with a heat resistant paint and this can be cleaned with a soft brush. Do not clean while the stove is hot, wait until it has cooled down. The finish can be renovated with a suitable brand of paint.

Glass Panels: Clean the glass panels when cool with a proprietary glass cleaner. Highly abrasive substances should be avoided as

these can scratch the glass and make subsequent cleaning more difficult. Wet logs on heated glass, a badly aimed poker or heavy slamming of the doors could crack the glass panels. The glass will not fracture from heat.

Chimney: Check your chimney each year before starting to use your stove for the winter. Birds may have nested in the chimney or masonry may have cracked. Both chimney and flue pipe must be swept at least once a year by a Qualified Chimney Sweep.

To avoid a build up of soot on the baffle plate (the plate inside the stove above the grate) it must be removed and cleaned periodically. This plate locates the back and side firebricks so note its position before removal. To remove, lift plate and remove one side brick; this will allow the plate to drop and aid removal. To replace, position baffle plate on back and side plate, lift plate and replace remaining brick, making sure it has located in position. This must be done when the stove is cold.

Troubleshooting

1. Poor heat output

- a. Stove too small for room: Seek advice from a Qualified Heating Engineer as to (kW) output required for the room size. As a guideline the volume of the room in cubic feet divided by 500; e.g. room 15'x15'x8' would require 3.6kW approx.
- b. Chimney and/or flue pipe restricted, room ventilation restricted: On installation these should have been checked but regular maintenance is necessary as conditions can change; e.g. soot build up, birds nesting, masonry fall, dust build up or furniture blocking vents.
- c. Poor quality fuel: Only burn dry seasoned timber, soft woods have a lower heat output than hard woods per hour. Solid fuels vary in heat value; check with your coal merchant as to suitability.

2. Dirty Glass Panel

- a. Generally caused by poor fuel quality, see (1c)
- b. Use secondary air slide (Airwash) for glass panel
- c. Fire burning too low, open air vents on stove to create hot fire; this may 'burn' glass clean.
- d. If glass requires cleaning use glass cleaner recommended by your supplier; only use glass cleaner on cold glass. DO NOT USE any abrasives or scrapers as these will scratch glass and increase future tar build up making it harder to clean.

3. Unburnt Fuel in Firebox

Insufficient air reaching fuel. Open primary air slide, this will supply combustion air to burn fuel fully (unless it has reached a 'point of return'). Check if the ash pan is full and empty if required. De-ash with the riddler to make sure the grate is not blocked and check for jammed clinker or nails when the fire is out and the stove has cooled.

4. Smoke and Fumes Entering Room

These are very dangerous and must NOT be tolerated. Open window and allow fire to burn out. Seek expert advice immediately. DO NOT USE stove until the problem is solved.

5. Chimney Fire

Identified by loud roaring sounds, dense smoke and sparks emitting from chimney. Shut down the air supply by closing air vents, close stove door fully and call fire brigade immediately. Regular chimney maintenance will prevent chimney fires. Seek advice from a Qualified Chimney Sweep. Chimneys must be checked annually and more often when bitumas coal and poor quality smokey fuels are used.

After Sales Service

As a sign of our commitment to quality, all new Dimplex solid fuel stoves are guaranteed against casting faults and other manufacturing defects for 10 years in the case of non-boiler stoves and 5 years in the case of boiler models, subject to certain conditions and exclusions. The guarantee covers the main body of the stove and external cast parts under normal domestic use - it does not cover use in commercial premises. The guarantee period begins on the date of purchase. The guarantee covers replacement of the parts found to be defective but does not cover labour charges.

Conditions and Exclusions:

The guarantee does not cover the following items which are deemed to be consumable items under normal use: glass, rope seals, grate, ashpan, cast iron liners, riddling lever, baffle plate, fire bricks and log retainer.

It is a condition of the guarantee that the installation complies with relevant Building Regulations and is carried out by a suitably qualified individual (HETAS registered in England and Wales, or equivalent in other countries) with certificate of installation and appropriate commissioning retained by the end-user along with proof of purchase.

Whilst the guarantee does not cover any aspect of the flue arrangements for the installation, or the installation work itself, as these are beyond the control of Dimplex as the manufacturer of the stove, it is a condition of the guarantee that the flue be swept by a suitably qualified individual as appropriate but at a minimum interval of once per year. It is expected that the stove would be inspected for developing faults at the time of sweeping to allow any necessary maintenance to be carried out.

Damage or defects caused by the following are excluded: over-firing, use of inappropriate fuels such as petroleum coke or household rubbish, flue draft problems, ventilation issues, accident, misuse, fair wear and tear, unauthorised modifications or repairs made using incorrect spares.

In normal usage the paint finish of the stove may change colour slightly and in the case of enamel finishes, may develop hairline cracks. As these circumstances are considered normal, they are not covered by the guarantee. Over-firing of an enamelled stove can cause the finish to flake off. Damage caused by over-firing is excluded from the guarantee.

It is a condition of the guarantee that only genuine Dimplex spare parts are used. Parts that may need occasional replacement are fire bricks, ashpan, grate and log retainer. NB: sealing rope and rope adhesive are generic stove spares that can be purchased from most stove retailers. Provided the rope seals are replaced like for like and fixed with appropriate stove rope adhesive, this will not invalidate the guarantee.

Genuine Dimplex spare parts are available in the UK direct from the manufacturer and can be ordered via www.dimplex.co.uk or by telephone on 0845 600 5111. For Republic of Ireland orders see www.dimpco.ie or Tel: 01 842 8222

Dimplex reserves the right to provide either replacement parts or a replacement stove, at their sole discretion, in order to satisfy claims made under this guarantee.

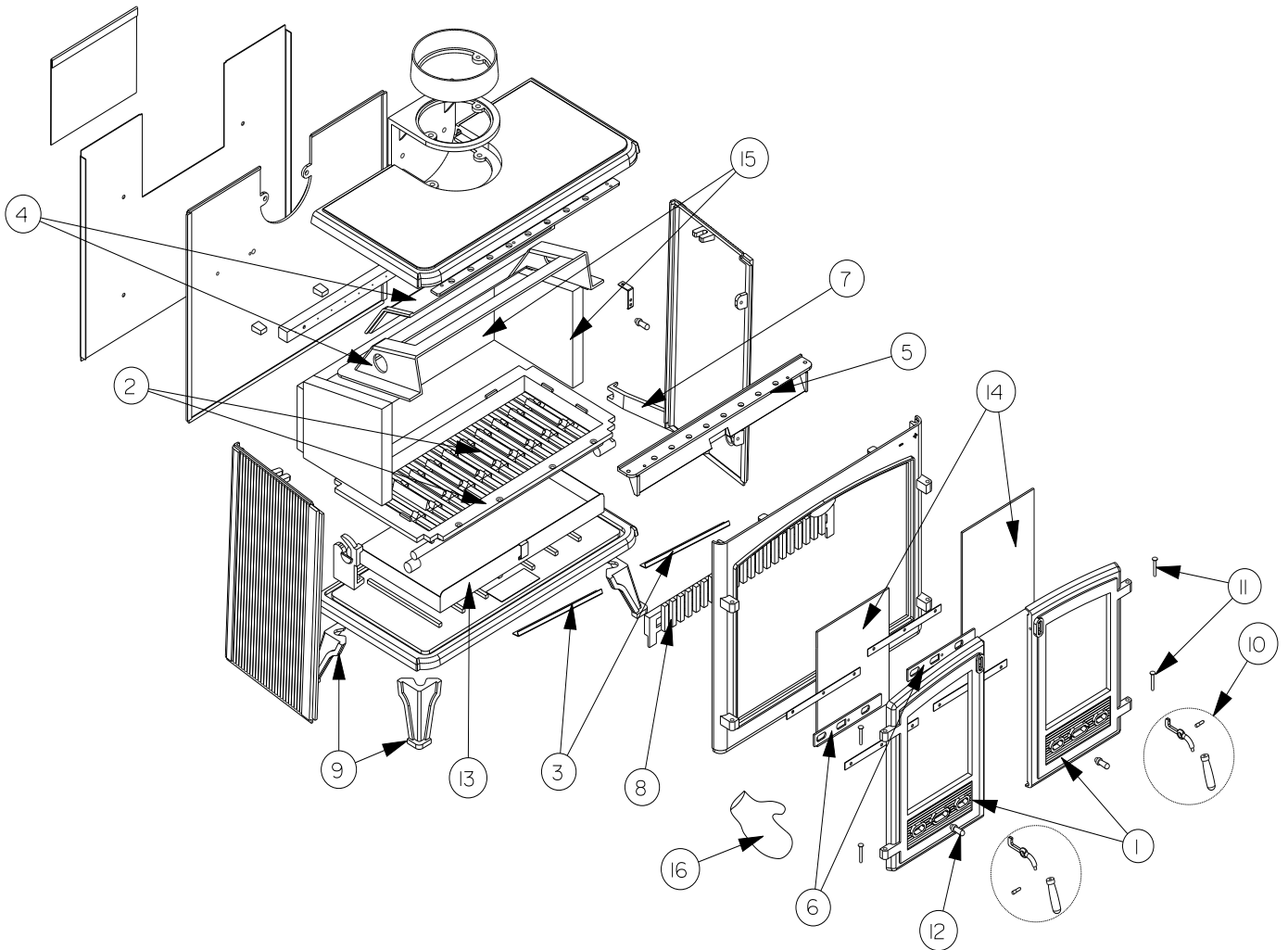
Replacement parts or stoves are covered only for the remainder of the original guarantee period.

Dimplex will not be held responsible for any consequential or incidental loss, damage or injury, howsoever caused.

The Dimplex stove guarantee does not affect, and is in addition to, your statutory rights.

Should you require after sales service or should you need to purchase any spares, please contact the retailer from whom the appliance was purchased. Please do not return a faulty product to us in the first instance as this may result in loss or damage and delay in providing you with a satisfactory service. Please retain your receipt as proof of purchase.

WESTCOTT 12kW



WESTCOTT 12kW STOVE - SPARE PARTS

Item	Description	Part No
1	Door Accessory Pack (x1 LH, x1 RH)	MF09001
2	Grate Accessory Pack (incl Grate Outer, x10 Grate bars)	MF09002
3	Adjustable Grate Plate	MF09003
4	Baffle Plate Accessory Pack	MF09004
5	Air Wash Deflector Plate	3011015
6	Primary Air Slide	MF09006
7	Grate/Ashpan Operating Tool	MF09007
8	Front Bar (Log bar)	MF09008
9	Legs Accessory Pack (x2 off)	MF09009
10	Door Handle Accessory Pack (x1 steel, x1 black finish)	MF09010
11	Hinge Pins (x2 off)	MF09035
12	Air slide knob Accessory Pack (x1 steel, x1 black finish)	MF09011
13	Ash Pan	MF09012
14	Door Glass Accessory Pack (includes clips)	MF09013
15	Heat Bricks Accessory Pack (x2 side bricks, x2 rear bricks)	MF09014
16	Mitten	MF09036

DIMPLEX
MILLBROOK HOUSE
GRANGE DRIVE
HEDGE END
SOUTHAMPTON
SO30 2DF

TEL: 0845 600 5111
FAX: 01489 773050
WEBSITE: www.dimplex.co.uk

Republic of Ireland Tel: 01 842 8222

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Westcott 4.3kW Multifuel Inset Stove

For Standard 16" Fireplace Opening

Please hand these instructions to the stove user when installation is complete. Leave the system ready for operation and instruct the user in the correct use of the appliance and operation of controls.

Installation should only be carried out by a suitably qualified installer that is registered with HETAS (UK) or with the Irish Nationwide Fireplace Organisation (INFO).
Installation must comply with Building Regulations.

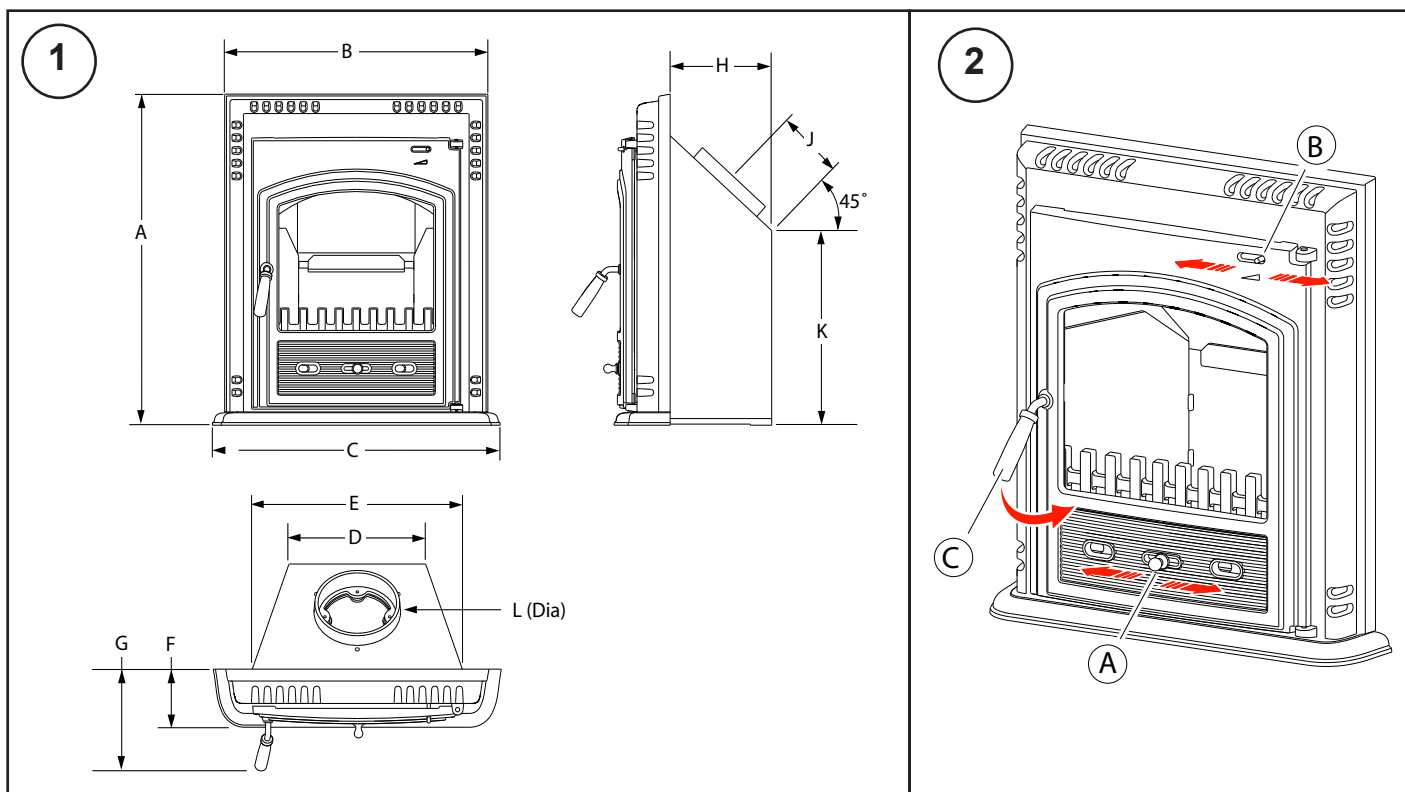
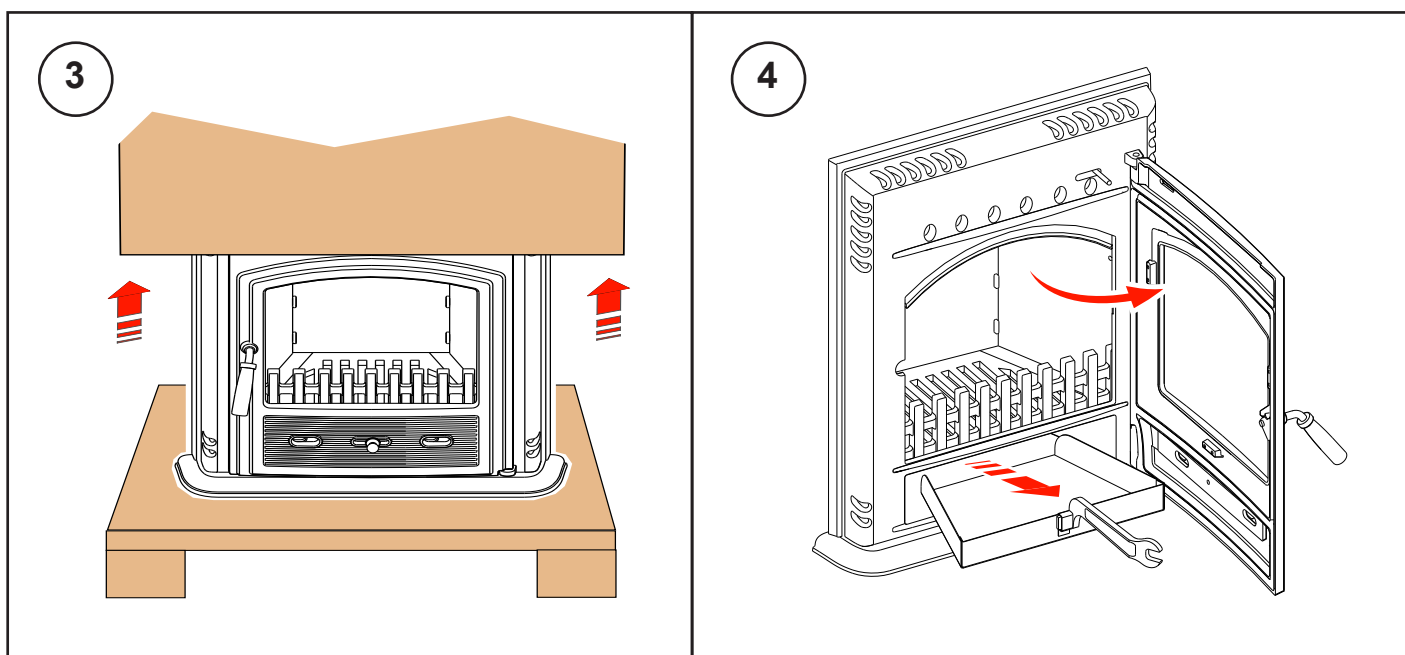
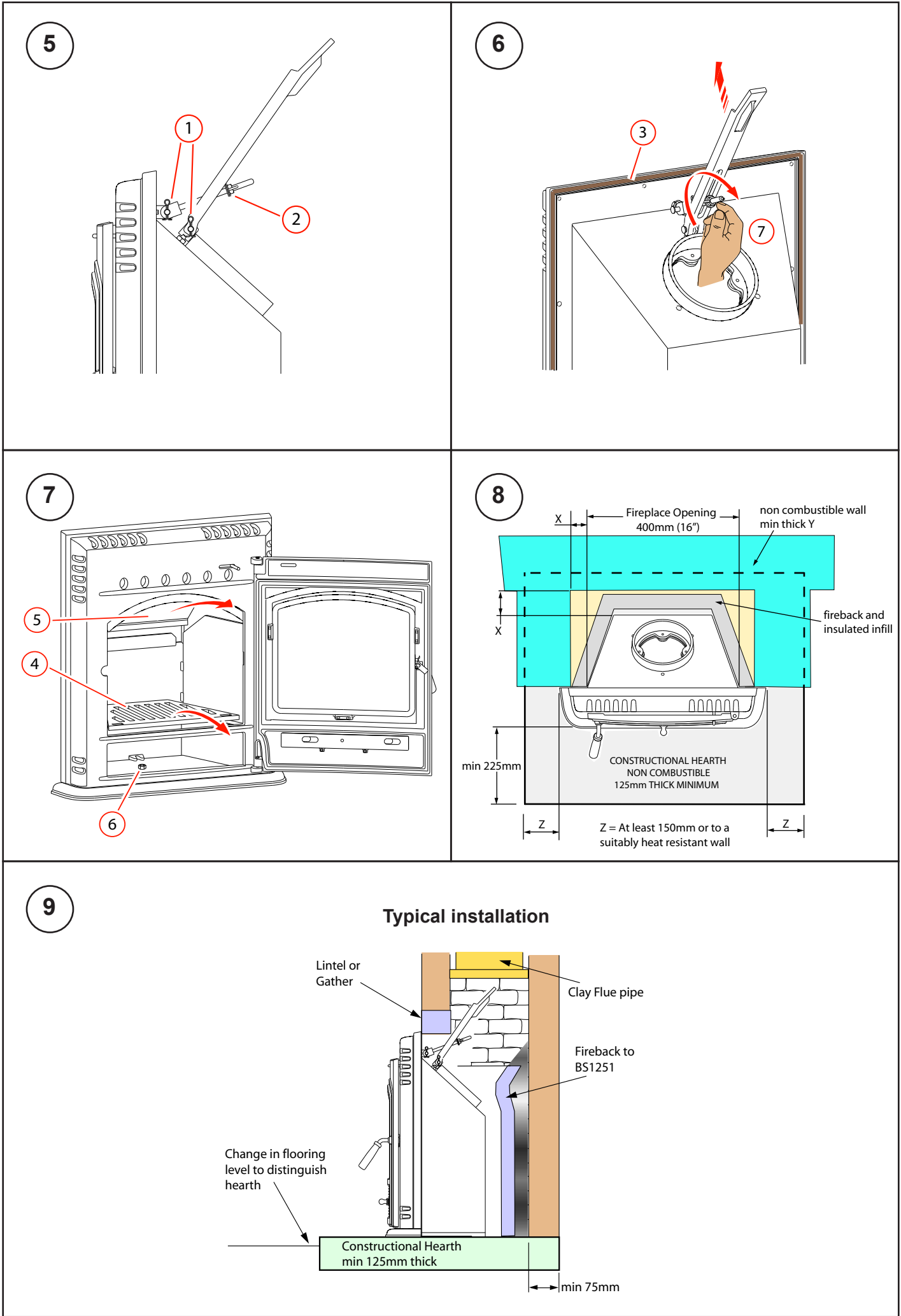


Table 1 - Dimensions	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	L
Westcott Insert	598	492	538	255	393	105	185	190	88	365	147

Note: All Dimensions in mm. Dimensions stated may be subject to a slight \pm variation. (25.4mm = 1")

Table 2 - Technical Specification		Westcott Inset WST4i	
		Wood	Solid Fuel
Nominal heat output	kW	4.3	3.9
Efficiency	%	80.9	75.0
CO Emission (@13% O ₂)	%	0.67	0.56
Flue Gas Temp	°C	215	162
Flue Gas Mass Flow	g/s	2.9	3.8
Refuel Period	hr	1	
Safe Distance to Combustible Materials	mm	275mm to sides/front, 295mm to top	
Flue Outlet Size	mm	147	
Product Weight	kg	75	





Wescott 4.3kW Multifuel Inset Stove (WST4i)

IMPORTANT: THESE INSTRUCTIONS SHOULD BE READ CAREFULLY AND RETAINED FOR FUTURE REFERENCE

Important Safety Advice

Please read these instructions carefully before installing or using this appliance. Failure to do so may result in damage to persons and property.

Installation of this appliance must be carried out by a suitably qualified competent person in accordance with all Building Regulations, including those referring to Local Authority Bye-Laws, National and European Standards and Codes of Practice.

Do not install this appliance on a shared flue.

This appliance operates at very high temperatures and retains its heat for a period after use. Do not touch any surfaces while in use. All persons including children and the infirm should be warned of this and not allowed to touch any surfaces while in use. Please use a suitable fireguard to prevent contact when in use.

Do not place any photographs, paintings, TV's or other combustible items near the appliance as exposure to hot surfaces will cause damage. Maintain safe distances from combustibles in all cases in accordance with these instructions – please refer to installation.

The operator must use the tools provided. The mitten provided is a tool.

Do not fit an extractor fan in the same room as this appliance.

Ensure that there is adequate ventilation in the room in accordance with building standards. Do not obstruct any of the air inlets or outlets on the appliance.

A flue damper should not be fitted when burning solid fuels other than wood.

This appliance is for domestic heating use only in accordance with these operating instructions. Do not make any unauthorised changes to the appliance.

Only use recommended fuels. Do not burn petroleum coke fuels, household waste or plastic in this appliance.

Burn only fuels with a low moisture content - burning soft or wet fuels such as unseasoned timber or peat will only result in a build up of tar in the stove and the chimney and will cause staining of the glass.

Do not use flammable liquids to ignite the fire.

Avoid the use of aerosols in the vicinity of the stove when it is in operation.

Clean your chimney at least once a year and clean the flue way monthly to ensure there are no blockages. Do not allow a build up of ash to occur in the ash pan as this will cause the grate to burn out prematurely.

Regular maintenance should be carried out by a Competent Engineer.

Fire Cement/Glue: Some types of fire cement/glue are caustic and should not be allowed to come into contact with the skin. Use suitable protective gloves when handling. In case of contact, wash immediately with plenty of water.

Asbestos: This appliance contains no asbestos. If there is a possibility of disturbing asbestos as a result of installation then specialist guidance must be sought prior to installing.

Please Note: Any white deposits on the stove joints are caused by humidity reacting with the joint sealant. These deposits are not cause for alarm and may be brushed off using a soft cloth. If required the joints may be blackened again with a proprietary stove polish.

Installation Instructions

General

These instructions give a guide for the installation of the stove but in no way absolves the installer from responsibilities to conform to all relevant standards relating to the installation of solid fuel appliances.

This stove is designed to be recessed in a standard 16" sized fireplace opening. The stove is only suitable for use on a fireplace and chimney that has been fitted for use with solid fuel. The fireplace backpanel and hearth must have the necessary expansion joints and the backfilling suitable for solid fuel use.

We recommend that for UK installations a HETAS registered installer should be used, who will be able to give a Certificate of Compliance that installation complies with Building Regulations. In Ireland a registered installer from the Irish Nationwide Fireplace Organisation should be used.

Please note that to the best of our abilities these instructions are correct at time of printing, however we cannot be held responsible for any differences in legislation which may occur in the future.

Chimney

Before installing, check the chimney is in good condition; dry and free from cracks and obstructions. The diameter of the chimney flue should not be less than 125mm and not more than 200mm. If any of these requirements are not met, the chimney should be lined by a suitable method by a qualified person.

The chimney height and the position of the chimney terminal should conform to Building Regulations. If you have any doubts about the suitability if your chimney, consult your local dealer or stockist.

The chimney must be swept before connection to the stove and the stove should be removed to clean the chimney at least once a year by a qualified chimney sweep.

If there is no existing chimney then either a prefabricated block chimney or a twin walled insulated stainless steel flue to BS4543 can be used. These chimneys must be fitted in accordance with the manufacturers instructions and in compliance with Building Regulations.

This product must not be installed on a shared flue.

Flue Deposits

If the chimney was previously used as an open fire, it is possible that the higher flue gas temperatures generated by the stove may loosen deposits that were previously adhered to the inner surface of the flue pipe which could cause a blockage. We recommend that in this situation a second sweeping of the chimney should be carried out within one month of initial stove use after installation.

Stove Assembly

1. Remove the straps and lift off the upper box (**Fig 3**).
2. Remove the plastic bag, Open the stove door and remove all

Health and Safety Precautions

Handling: Adequate facilities must be available for the unloading and handling of this appliance. This product is heavy and should be handled with care. When handling or servicing this stove care should be taken to avoid the possibility of personal injury. Use protective clothing.

the contents including the fixing bar (**Fig 4**).

3. Secure the fixing bar using the hinge pins and after feeding the tightening bar through the fixing bar, add the washers and wingnut onto the end (**1 & 2, Fig 5**).
4. Open the sealing kit supplied and glue sealing rope into the channel on rear edge of appliance (**3, Fig 6**). Use suitable protective gloves when handling glue to prevent contact. In case of contact, wash immediately with plenty of water.
5. Remove the grate and the baffle plate (**4 & 5, Fig 7**). Place the inset stove into position in the fireplace and mark the intended position of the fixing screw through the hole in the bottom of the appliance (**6, Fig 7**). Remove the stove and drill a hole then insert the rawl plug supplied. Re-position the stove and screw into place.
6. Create a seal with the fascia of the fireplace making sure the rope seal comes into contact with the fascia. Place hand through the stove collar and tighten the wingnut on the tightening bar (**7, Fig 6**). The fixing bar creates pressure when it contacts the chimney/lintel. The stove should be tightly sealed to the fireplace fascia.

Floor Protection & Installation Clearances

In all instances the stove should be positioned on a non-combustible hearth and located in a suitable solid fuel fireplace recess. The construction of the hearth and fireplace recess must conform to Building Regulations, must be firm, made from non-combustible materials and capable of supporting the stove. Care should be taken to ensure the stove is level and the hearth is secure. The hearth itself should not be less than 125mm thick, including the thickness of the floor and any decorative top surface (e.g. tiling). Allow an apron of at least 225mm at the front of the stove in case of spills when de-ashing and 150mm on either side (**Fig 9 & 10**).

All walls adjacent to the hearth should be made from solid non combustible material and be made with minimum thickness as follows:

Appliance distance X from wall	Min Wall Thickness Y	Min solid wall height 300mm above the appliance and 1.2m above the hearth
less than 50mm	200mm	
50mm and over	75mm	

The minimum safe distances to combustible materials that must be observed is 275mm to sides/front, 295mm to top.

Any surrounding combustible material should not exceed 80°C.

Room Ventilation

For safe operation this stove must be provided with combustion air supply in addition to normal room ventilation, in accordance with Building Regulations. Minimum ventilation requirements vary depending on whether the dwelling is considered to be of standard construction or of airtight construction, or if a flue draught stabiliser has been fitted. The required open air vent sizes are as follows:

Standard build dwellings {air permeability >5.0m³/(h.m²)}	
No Flue Stabiliser	No additional vent required
With Flue Stabiliser	13 cm²
Airtight build dwellings {air permeability ≤5.0m³/(h.m²)}	
No Flue Stabiliser	24 cm²
With Flue Stabiliser	37 cm²

Flue Draught

The chimney should be checked before the stove is installed to ensure that there is adequate flue pull. The draught can be checked initially by using a smoke match close to the flue opening. If the chimney doesn't pull the smoke it may suggest that the chimney

needs further attention. Any remedial work to the chimney flue should be carried out by a suitably Qualified Engineer.

A flue draught of minimum 12 Pascal to maximum 25 Pascal is required for satisfactory appliance performance. The flue draught should be checked under fire at high output and if it exceeds the recommended maximum a flue draught stabiliser (or flue damper as it is also known) must be fitted so the rate of burning can be controlled and prevent overfiring.

An extractor fan must not be used in the same room as this appliance.

Flue Damper/Draught Stabiliser (Not Supplied)

A flue damper may be fitted to reduce the draught through the stove if the draught is too high. When the damper is set in the open position the chimney draws at full draught, increasing the volume of air flow through the stove and flue. Shutting the damper restricts the flow, slowing the rate of burning.

The damper should be fitted to the stove flue and should be the same size as the flue pipe. As a rule it should be fitted no closer than 700mm from the flue outlet of the appliance.

A flue damper should not be fitted when burning fuels other than wood.

Commissioning

Upon completion of installation, allow a suitable period of time for any fire cement or mortar to dry out. The stove and flue system should then be tested by a suitably qualified person to make sure it is safe for normal use. A smoke draw test should be completed to check for soundness of joints and seals and also that all smoke and fumes are taken from the appliance up the chimney and emitted safely.

First warm the flue with a blowlamp or similar for about 10 minutes. Place a lit smoke pellet on the centre of the grate with the air controls open. Close the door – the smoke should be drawn up the flue and be seen to exit from the flue terminal. Complete the test with all windows and doors shut in the room where the appliance is fitted. If a ceiling fan is present it must be operated on max for the duration of the test. If there are any extraction fans in adjacent rooms these too must be operated on maximum setting during the test with the interconnecting doors open. If any spillage occurs, recheck the suitability of the flue system making sure there is adequate air supply to the room (as per Building Regulations).

Light the appliance and slowly increase the temperature to medium operating levels. The stove should not be run at full output for the first 3-4 burn cycles. Open the main fire door when the appliance reaches normal operating condition and carry out a spillage test using a smoke match or pellet around the door opening. If any spillage occurs, open all windows, allow the fire to go out and recheck the flue system and ventilation.

Operating Instructions

Please read fully these operating instructions and advise any other users of the correct operating procedures for this stove.

Warning: The door and operating handles become hot when the stove is in use. For your safety use the glove provided.

This stove will remain hot for a long time after the fire has extinguished. Do not operate stove with the door left open.

Initial Firing of Stove

We recommend that you have 3-4 small fires before you operate your stove to maximum heat output. This is to allow the paint to cure and the castings to relax and consolidate location. We recommend this 'running in' procedure after long idle periods to preserve the life of the stove. During this you may notice an unpleasant smell as paint and fire cement cures. It is not toxic but for your own sake we would suggest that during this period you leave all doors and windows open.

Air Controls

Primary air is controlled via the sliding vents (**Fig 2a**) in the bottom of the door; this provides a conventional air draught to the bed of the fire. Moving the slider to the right increases the air intake, to the left reduces the air intake.

Secondary air is controlled via the sliding vent (**Fig 2b**) above the door. It is this 'Airwash' that keeps a clean and uninterrupted view of the fire, also aiding in good secondary combustion of fuel and reducing emissions into the chimney and environment.

Lighting the Stove

Place fire lighters or paper and kindling on the grate. Light the fire at base leaving all air controls open. Allow the fuel to reach a steady glow and build the fire up gradually. Once you have a good fire established across the grate bed, further fuel can be added as required. When your fuel is well alight you can start to restrict the air intake to achieve desired burn rate. For wood burning the primary air control can be closed fully when the fire is well alight.

Running the Stove

When your fuel is well alight you can start to restrict the primary air intake. If you are only burning wood the primary air control can be fully closed. If you are burning solid fuel you will require more primary air. Your stove is burning with maximum efficiency when a bright fire is achieved using minimum air inlet.

With a full load the stove will need to be refuelled approximately every 1.5hrs. Care should be taken that the stove is not over filled - fuel should not be filled above the base of the baffle plate. The stove is not suitable for overnight burning.

This stove is capable of intermittent operation.

Notes on Wood Burning

Wood burns best on a bed of ash and it is therefore only necessary to remove surplus ash from the grate occasionally. Burn only dry, well seasoned wood (< 20% moisture), which should have been cut, split and stacked for 12 months with free air movement around all sides of the stack to enable it to dry out. Burning wet or unseasoned wood will create tar deposits in the stove and chimney and will not produce a satisfactory heat output. When loading wood, make sure that the end grain of the wood in the stove is pointing away from the glass otherwise the moisture and gases coming from the end grain of the wood will dirty the glass.

The maximum log length that should be used is 200mm (8").

Notes on Solid Fuel burning (Other than Wood)

Always de-ash the grate before refuelling and do not let the ash build up to the underside of the grate bars. Solid fuel produces ash, which if allowed to build up will stifle the air flow through the grate and will eventually cause the fire to die. It is important it is to empty the ash pan after each firing of the stove. Air passing through the firebed cools the grate. Distortion or burning out of the grate bars is nearly always caused by ash being allowed to build up on the underside of the grate. With some solid fuels a residue of burnt fuel or clinker will accumulate on the grate. Allow the fire to go out periodically to remove this.

We recommend the majority of approved manufactured smokeless fuels. Note that different types of fuel will give different performances. Should any difficulties arise over fuel quality or suitability, consult your local supplier or contact the Solid Fuel Advisory Service. Do not use this stove as an incinerator for household waste as fumes from plastic, etc will cause pollution to the atmosphere and will cause damage to the stove.

Petroleum coke fuels or household waste should not be burned on this appliance.

Shutting Down

To shut down the stove, close the primary air controls and then the secondary air controls by moving both sliders to the left. If the controls are left in this position the fire will be starved of air and will go out. To revive the fire open the primary air controls first, then the secondary air.

De-Ashing

This insert stove is fitted with a removable cast iron grate. It is important to de-ash the stove regularly to prevent ash build up which may impede the primary air input.

Where possible, it is best to wait until the stove and ash has cooled before removing the ash pan. To remove, open the stove door by turning the handle anti-clockwise (**Fig 2c**) then using the hand tool provided lift the ash pan out of the fire (**Fig 4**). For efficient burning of your appliance, make sure the grate is clear of burnt debris; e.g. nails, etc. Dispose of the ash into a non combustible container until the ash has cooled down completely to room temperature.

If shutting down the stove for long periods (e.g. for summer months) make sure that all ash is removed from the stove and that the chimney flue ways and baffle plate are brushed clean. When the stove is cold a vacuum cleaner may be used to remove any residual ash or soot. Close the door and leave all air inlets open fully. This action will ensure air circulation through the appliance and will help to avoid corrosion and condensation within the appliance during this shut down period.

Safety Notes for Your Guidance

FIRES CAN BE DANGEROUS.

Always use a fire guard in the presence of children, the elderly or the infirm. Inform all persons the dangers of high temperatures during operation of the appliance including the stove pipe.

Use operating tool and glove provided.

DO NOT OVER FIRE.

It is possible to fire the stove beyond its design capacity. This could damage the stove, so watch for signs of over firing. If any part of the stove starts to glow red, the stove is in an over fire situation and the controls should be adjusted accordingly to reduce air intake. Never leave the stove unattended for long periods without adjusting the controls to a safe setting. Careful air supply control should be exercised at all times.

Warning - Fume Emissions

Properly installed and operated, this appliance will not emit fumes. Occasional fumes may occur if the door is open when de-ashing and refuelling. Persistent fume emission must not be tolerated. If fume emission does persist, then the following immediate action must be taken:

1. Open doors and windows to ventilate the room.
2. Let the fire out, or eject and safely dispose of fuel from the appliance.
3. When the stove has cooled, check for chimney flue blockage and clean if required.
4. Do not attempt to relight the fire until the cause has been identified. If necessary seek professional advice.

General Maintenance

Baffle Plate

This should be removed at least once a month to prevent any build up of soot or ash, which could lead to blocked flue ways and dangerous fume emission. This must be done when the stove is cold. To remove, lift plate up and rotate to clear fixings. Make sure the plate is returned to correct position when placed back in the stove.

Stove Body

The stove is finished with a heat resistant paint and this can be cleaned with a soft brush. Do not clean while the stove is hot, wait until it has cooled down. The finish can be renovated with a suitable brand of paint.

Glass Panels

Clean the glass panels when cool with a proprietary glass cleaner. Highly abrasive substances should be avoided as these can scratch the glass and make subsequent cleaning more difficult. Wet logs on heated glass, a badly aimed poker or heavy slamming of the doors could crack the glass panels. The glass will not fracture from heat.

Chimney

Check your chimney each year before starting to use your stove for the winter. Birds may have nested in the chimney or masonry may have cracked. Both chimney and flue pipe must be swept at least once a year by a Qualified Chimney Sweep.

Troubleshooting

1. Poor heat output

- a. Stove too small for room: Seek advice from a Qualified Heating Engineer as to (kW) output required for the room size. As a guideline the volume of the room in cubic feet divided by 500; e.g. room 15'x15'x8' would require 3.6kW approx.
- b. Chimney and/or flue pipe restricted, room ventilation restricted: On installation these should have been checked but regular maintenance is necessary as conditions can change; e.g. soot build up, birds nesting, masonry fall, dust build up or furniture blocking vents.
- c. Poor quality fuel: Only burn dry seasoned timber, soft woods have a lower heat output than hard woods per hour.

2. Dirty Glass Panel

- a. Generally caused by poor fuel quality, see (1c)
- b. Use secondary air slide (Airwash) for glass panel
- c. Fire burning too low, open air vents on stove to create hot fire; this may 'burn' glass clean.
- d. If glass requires cleaning use glass cleaner recommended by your supplier; only use glass cleaner on cold glass. DO NOT USE any abrasives or scrapers as these will scratch glass and increase future tar build up making it harder to clean.

3. Unburnt Fuel in Firebox

Insufficient air reaching fuel. Open primary air slide, this will supply combustion air to burn fuel fully (unless it has reached a 'point of return'). Check if the ash pan is full and empty if required. De-ash to make sure the grate is not blocked and check for jammed clinker or nails when the fire is out and the stove has cooled.

4. Smoke and Fumes Entering Room

These are very dangerous and must NOT be tolerated. Open window and allow fire to burn out. Seek expert advice immediately. DO NOT USE stove until the problem is solved.

5. Chimney Fire

Identified by loud roaring sounds, dense smoke and sparks emitting from chimney.

- 1) Raise the alarm to let others in the house know.
- 2) Call the Fire Brigade.
- 3) If possible, shut down the air supply by closing air vents and DO NOT open the stove door.
- 4) If possible, move back any furniture, rugs or other items that could catch fire.
- 5) Retire to a safe distance from the house until the fire has gone out and it is safe to return.

Regular chimney maintenance will prevent chimney fires. Seek advice from a Qualified Chimney Sweep. Chimneys must be checked annually.

After Sales Service

As a sign of our commitment to quality, all new Dimplex solid fuel stoves are guaranteed against casting faults and other manufacturing defects for 10 years in the case of non-boiler stoves and 5 years in the case of boiler models, subject to certain conditions and exclusions. The guarantee covers the main body of the stove and external cast parts under normal domestic use - it does not cover use in commercial premises. The guarantee period begins on the date of purchase. The guarantee covers replacement of the parts found to be defective but does not cover labour charges.

Conditions and Exclusions:

The guarantee does not cover the following items which are deemed to be consumable items under normal use: glass, rope seals, grate, ashpan, cast iron liners, riddling lever, baffle plate, fire bricks and log retainer.

It is a condition of the guarantee that the installation complies with relevant Building Regulations and is carried out by a suitably qualified individual (HETAS registered in England and Wales, or equivalent in other countries) with certificate of installation and appropriate commissioning retained by the end-user along with proof of purchase.

Whilst the guarantee does not cover any aspect of the flue arrangements for the installation, or the installation work itself, as these are beyond the control of Dimplex as the manufacturer of the stove, it is a condition of the guarantee that the flue be swept by a suitably qualified individual as appropriate but at a minimum interval of once per year. It is expected that the stove would be inspected for developing faults at the time of sweeping to allow any necessary maintenance to be carried out.

Damage or defects caused by the following are excluded: over-firing, use of inappropriate fuels such as petroleum coke or household rubbish, flue draft problems, ventilation issues, accident, misuse, fair wear and tear, unauthorised modifications or repairs made using incorrect spares.

In normal usage the paint finish of the stove may change colour slightly and in the case of enamel finishes, may develop hairline cracks. As these circumstances are considered normal, they are not covered by the guarantee. Over-firing of an enamelled stove can cause the finish to flake off. Damage caused by over-firing is excluded from the guarantee.

It is a condition of the guarantee that only genuine Dimplex spare parts are used. Parts that may need occasional replacement are fire bricks, ashpan, grate and log retainer. NB: sealing rope and rope adhesive are generic stove spares that can be purchased from most stove retailers. Provided the rope seals are replaced like for like and fixed with appropriate stove rope adhesive, this will not invalidate the guarantee.

Genuine Dimplex spare parts are available in the UK direct from the manufacturer and can be ordered via www.dimplex.co.uk or by telephone on 0845 600 5111. For Republic of Ireland orders see www.dimpco.ie or Tel: 01 842 8222

Dimplex reserves the right to provide either replacement parts or a replacement stove, at their sole discretion, in order to satisfy claims made under this guarantee.

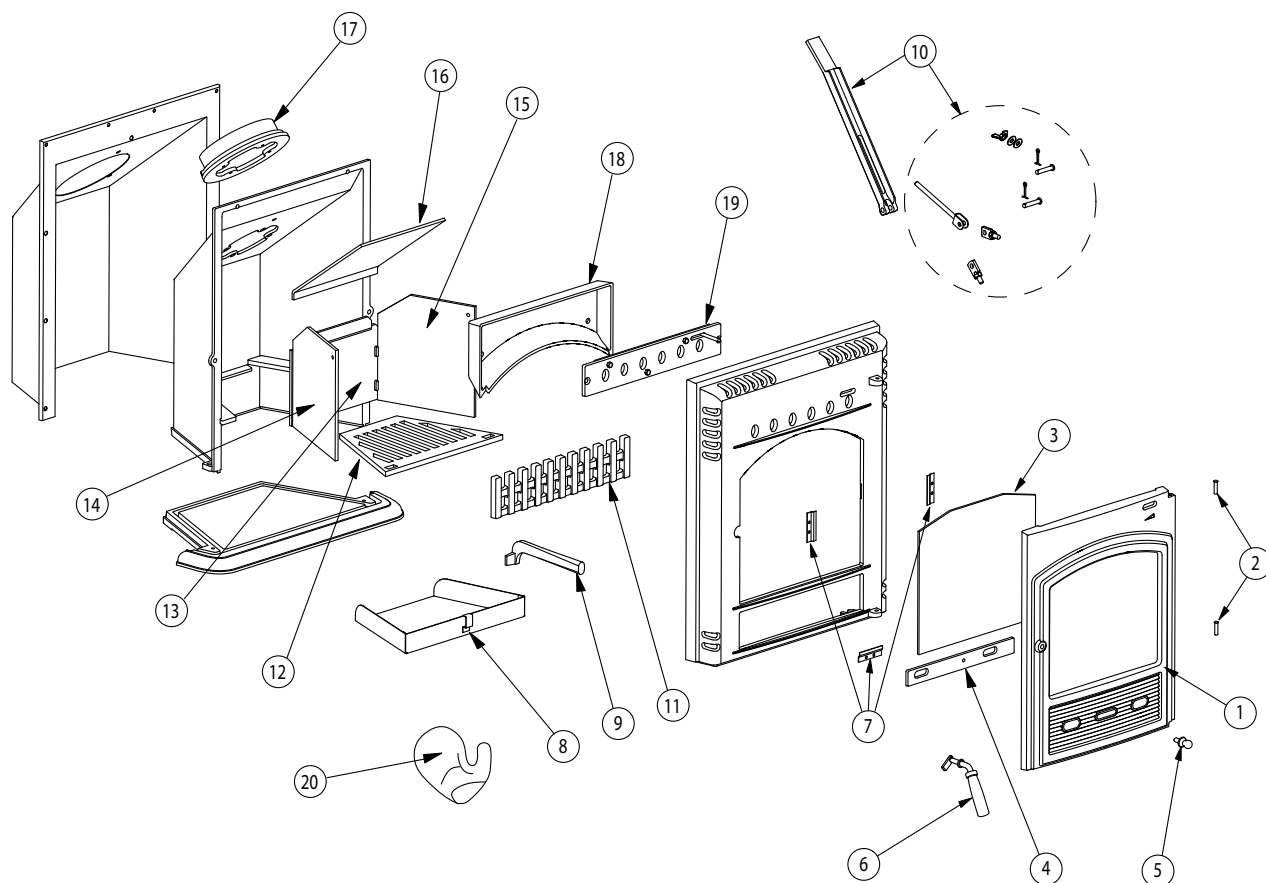
Replacement parts or stoves are covered only for the remainder of the original guarantee period.

Dimplex will not be held responsible for any consequential or incidental loss, damage or injury, howsoever caused.

The Dimplex stove guarantee does not affect, and is in addition to, your statutory rights.

Should you require after sales service or should you need to purchase any spares, please contact the retailer from whom the appliance was purchased. Please do not return a faulty product to us in the first instance as this may result in loss or damage and delay in providing you with a satisfactory service. Please retain your receipt as proof of purchase.

Westcott 4.3kW Inset (WST4i)



WESTCOTT 4.3KW INSET STOVE (WST4i) - SPARE PARTS

Item	Description	Part Number	Item	Description	Part Number
1	DOOR	3011013	11	LOG BAR	3011024
2	DOOR PINS (X2)	3011014	12	GRATE	3011025
3	DOOR GLASS	3011015	13	BACK PLATE	3011096
4	PRIMARY AIR SLIDE	3011016	14	SIDE PLATE RH	3011097
5	PRIMARY AIR KNOB	3011095	15	SIDE PLATE LH	3011098
6	DOOR HANDLE ASSEMBLY	3011017	16	BAFFLE PLATE	3011027
7	GLASS FIXING BKTS (X3)	3011018	17	FLUE COLLAR	3011028
8	ASHPAN	3011019	18	AIRWASH	3011099
9	HAND TOOL	3011093	19	AIRWASH SLIDE ASSY	3011101
10	FIXING BAR & ACCESSORIES	3011021	20	PROTECTIVE GLOVE	3011094

DIMPLEX
MILLBROOK HOUSE
GRANGE DRIVE
HEDGE END
SOUTHAMPTON
SO30 2DF

TEL: 0845 600 5111
FAX: 01489 773050
WEBSITE: www.dimplex.co.uk

Republic of Ireland Tel: 01 842 8222

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Westcott 5kW Stove



Westcott 8kW Stove

Please hand these instructions to the stove user when installation is complete.
Leave the system ready for operation and instruct the user in the correct use of the
appliance and operation of controls.

Installation should only be carried out by a suitably qualified installer that is registered
with HETAS (UK) or with the Irish Nationwide Fireplace Organisation (INFO).
Installation must comply with Building Regulations.

1

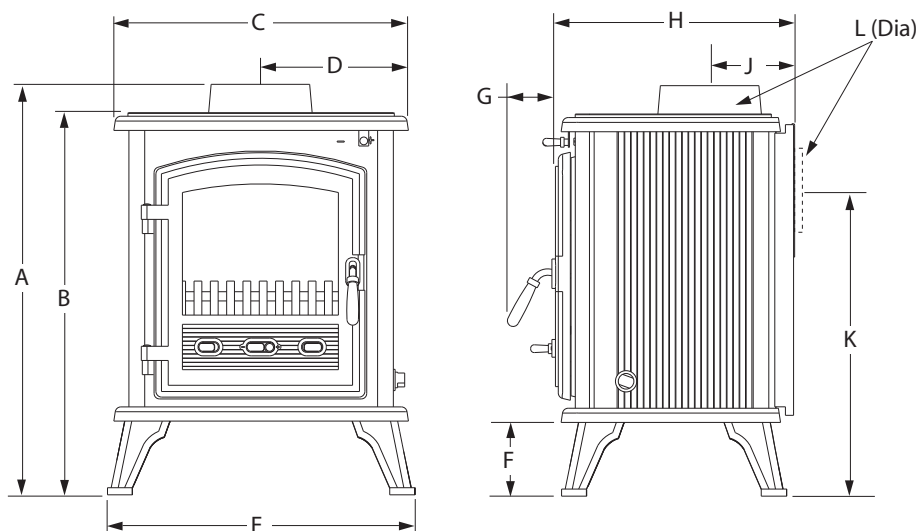
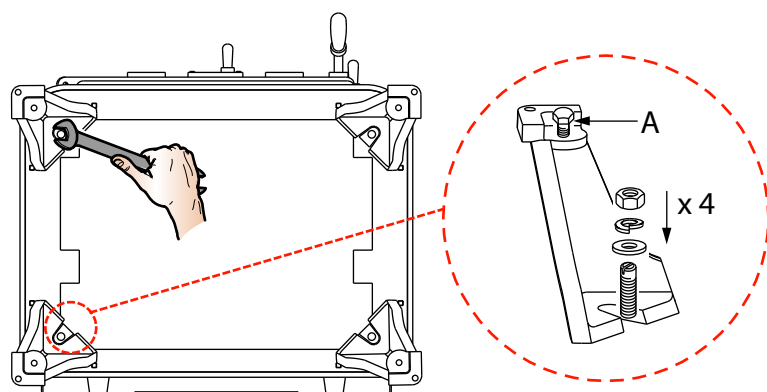


Table 1 - Dimensions	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	L
Westcott 5kW	580	540	416	208	434	105	55	336	120	425	128
Westcott 8kW	602	554	544	272	564	102	55	309	126	418	154

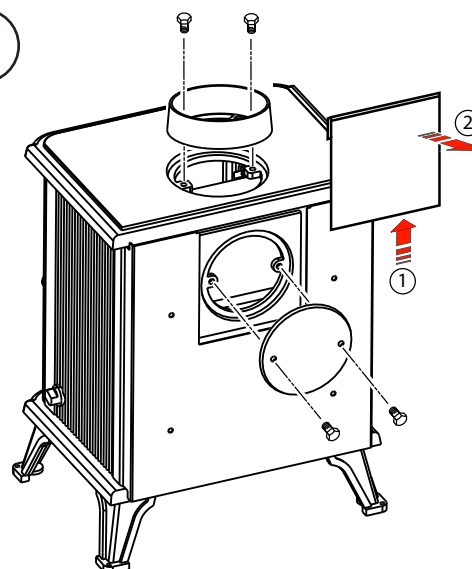
Note: All Dimensions in mm. Dimensions stated may be subject to a slight \pm variation. (25.4mm = 1")

Table 2 - Technical Specification			Westcott 5kW	Westcott 8kW
Nominal heat output	Wood	kW	5.0	8.0
	Solid Fuel (Ancit)	kW	5.4	8.1
Efficiency	Wood	%	79.7	76.6
	Solid Fuel (Ancit)	%	75.0	70.1
CO Emission (@13% O ₂)	Wood	%	0.75	0.58
	Solid Fuel (Ancit)	%	0.46	0.09
Flue Gas Temp		°C	257	399
Flue Gas Mass Flow	Wood	g/s	3.6	4.7
	Solid Fuel (Ancit)	g/s	4.8	6.4
Refuel Period		hr	1	1
Safe Distance to Combustibles	Sides	mm	600	600
	Rear	mm	400	480
Flue Outlet Size		mm	125	150
Product Weight		kg	73	88
Additional Room Ventilation Required			cm ²	See table 4

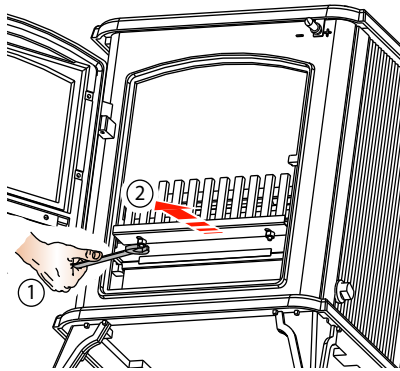
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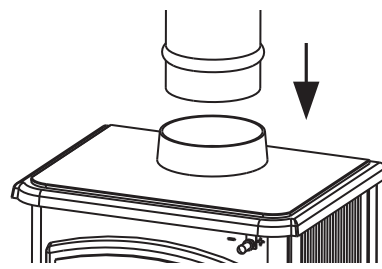
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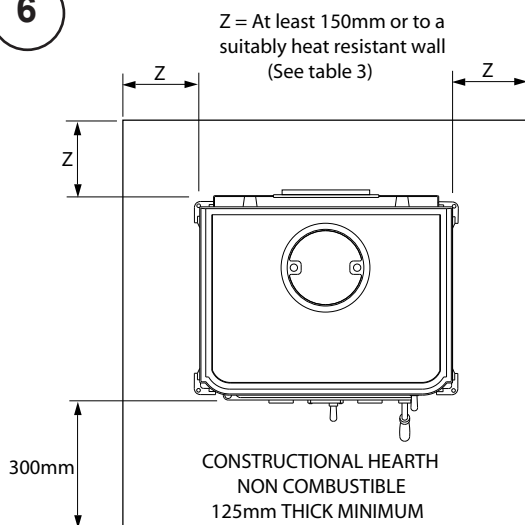
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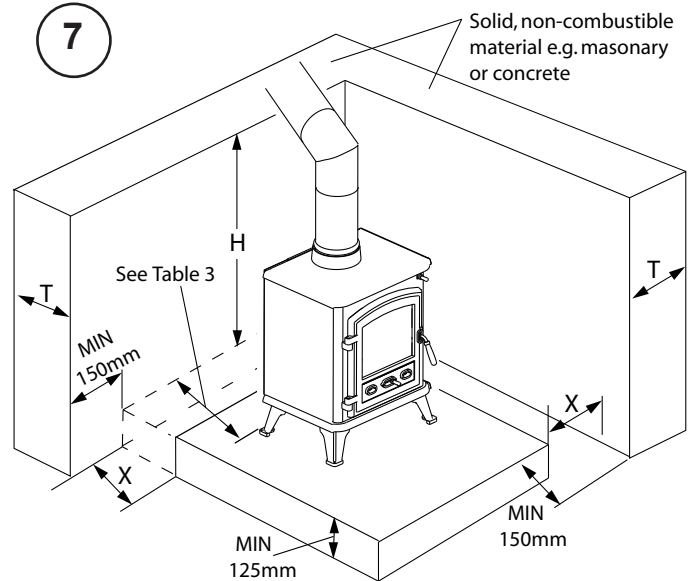
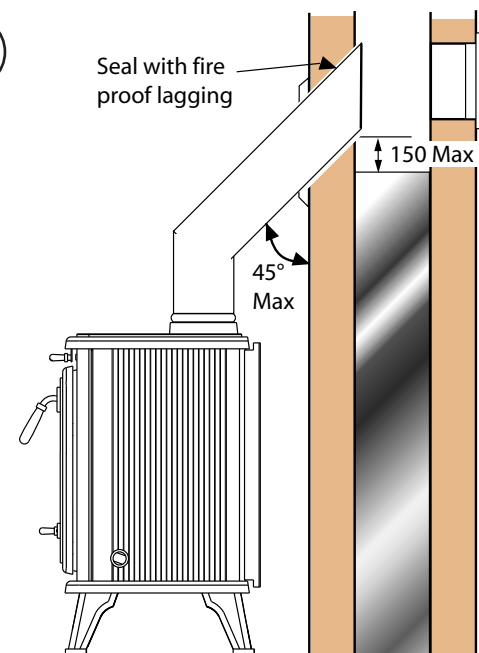


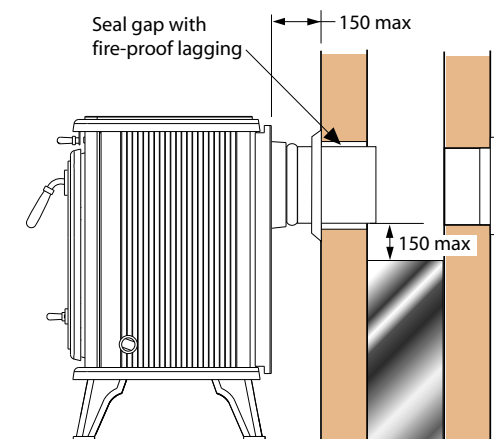
Table 3 - Position of Hearth & Appliance from adjacent walls

Hearth distance 'X' from wall	Appliance distance from walls	Min Wall Thickness 'T'	Min Wall height 'H'
0mm	0 - 50mm	200mm	Height of appliance +300mm or 1200mm from hearth (whichever is greater)
0mm	51 - 150mm	75mm	
0 - 150mm	150 - 300mm	75mm	
+150mm	+300mm	No Minimum Requirement	

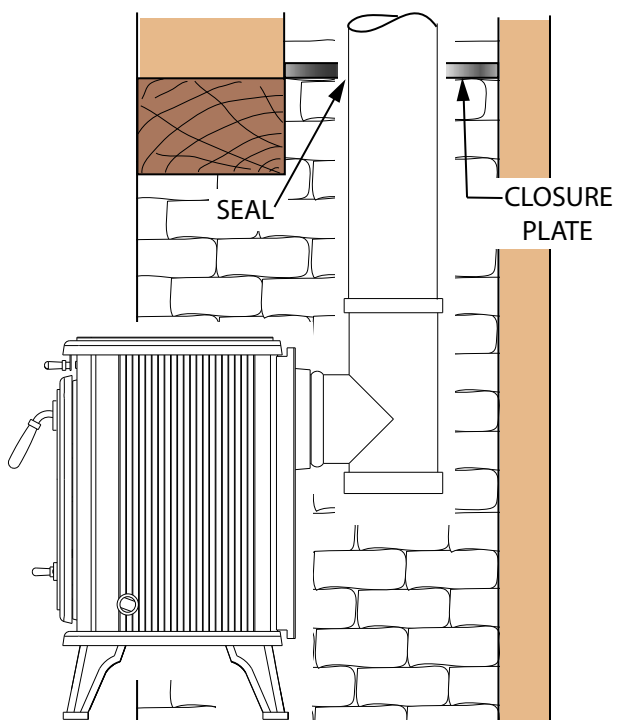
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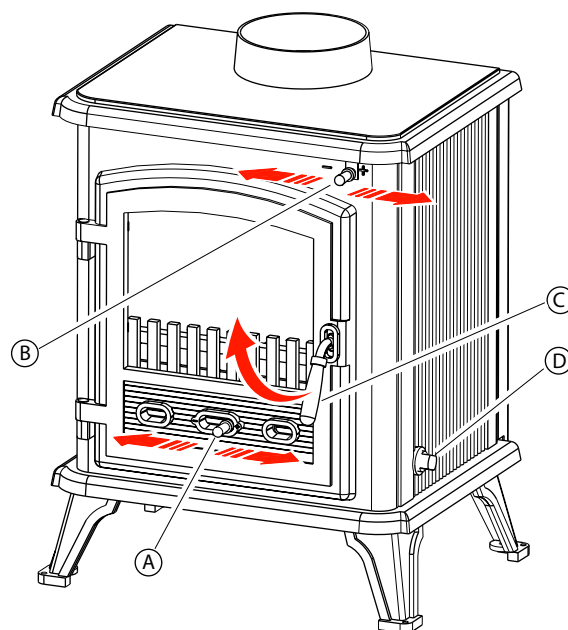
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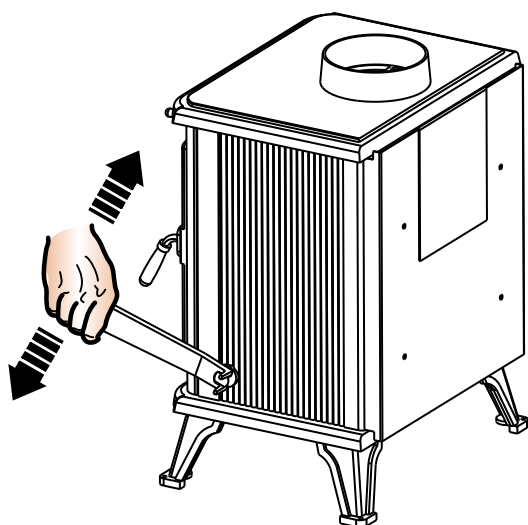
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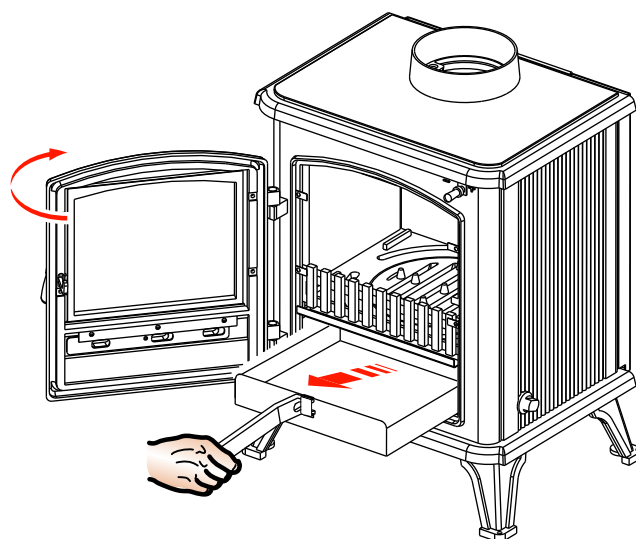
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IMPORTANT: THESE INSTRUCTIONS SHOULD BE READ CAREFULLY AND RETAINED FOR FUTURE REFERENCE

Important Safety Advice

Please read these instructions carefully before installing or using this appliance. Failure to do so may result in damage to persons and property.

Installation of this appliance must be carried out by a suitably qualified competent person in accordance with all Building Regulations, including those referring to Local Authority Bye-Laws, National and European Standards and Codes of Practice.

Do not install this appliance on a shared flue.

This appliance operates at very high temperatures and retains its heat for a period after use. Do not touch any surfaces while in use. All persons including children and the infirm should be warned of this and not allowed to touch any surfaces while in use. Please use a suitable fireguard to prevent contact when in use.

Do not place any photographs, paintings, TV's or other combustible items near the appliance as exposure to hot surfaces will cause damage. Maintain safe distances from combustibles in all cases in accordance with these instructions – please refer to installation.

The operator must use the tools provided. The mitten provided is a tool.

Do not fit an extractor fan in the same room as this appliance.

Ensure that there is adequate ventilation in the room in accordance with building standards. Do not obstruct any of the air inlets or outlets on the appliance.

A flue damper should not be fitted when burning solid fuels other than wood.

This appliance is for domestic heating use only in accordance with these operating instructions. Do not make any unauthorised changes to the appliance.

Only use recommended fuels. Do not burn petroleum coke fuels, household waste or plastic in this appliance.

Burn only fuels with a low moisture content - burning soft or wet fuels such as unseasoned timber or peat will only result in a build up of tar in the stove and the chimney and will cause staining of the glass.

Do not use flammable liquids to ignite the fire.

Avoid the use of aerosols in the vicinity of the stove when it is in operation.

Clean your chimney at least twice a year and clean the flue way weekly to ensure there are no blockages. Do not allow a build up of ash to occur in the ash pan as this will cause the grate to burn out prematurely.

Regular maintenance should be carried out by a Competent Engineer.

Health and Safety Precautions

Handling: Adequate facilities must be available for the unloading and handling of this appliance. This product is heavy and should be handled with care. When handling or servicing this stove care should be taken to avoid the possibility of personal injury. Use protective clothing.

Fire Cement/Glue: Some types of fire cement/glue are caustic and should not be allowed to come into contact with the skin. Use suitable protective gloves when handling. In case of contact, wash immediately with plenty of water.

Asbestos: This appliance contains no asbestos. If there is a possibility of disturbing asbestos as a result of installation then specialist guidance must be sought prior to installing.

Installation Instructions

General

These instructions give a guide for the installation of the stove but in no way absolves the installer from responsibilities to conform to all relevant standards relating to the installation of solid fuel appliances.

We recommend that for UK installations a HETAS registered installer should be used, who will be able to give a Certificate of Compliance that installation complies with Building Regulations. In Ireland a registered installer from the Irish Nationwide Fireplace Organisation should be used.

Please note that to the best of our abilities these instructions are correct at time of printing, however we cannot be held responsible for any differences in legislation which may occur in the future.

Assembly of the stove

To make the product easier for handling on installation, remove the baffle plate, side bricks, back brick and door. Place these in a secure place to avoid damage. These must be refitted after installation. The legs and other fixings are packed in the ashpan for safe keeping in transport. Fix the legs to the underside of the product using the bolts provided (**Fig 2**).

The stove is supplied ready for top flue connection. For Rear flue connection remove the collar and blanking plates and fit in the desired position. The collar can be fitted on the top or the rear of the product. Seal with fire cement to ensure it is air tight (**Fig 3**).

The primary air sealing plate is located on the front of the grate. To locate in position, slacken the screws beneath the grate and pull forward, then close the door fully, open again and tighten the screws (**Fig 4**).

Chimney

Before installing, check the chimney is in good condition; dry and free from cracks and obstructions. The diameter of the chimney flue should not be less than 150mm and not more than 230mm. If any of these requirements are not met, the chimney should be lined by a suitable method by a qualified person.

The chimney height and the position of the chimney terminal should conform to Building Regulations. If you have any doubts about the suitability of your chimney, consult your local dealer or stockist. The chimney must be swept before connection to the stove and swept every six months thereafter.

If there is no existing chimney then either a prefabricated block chimney or a twin walled insulated stainless steel flue to BS4543 can be used. These chimneys must be fitted in accordance with the manufacturers instructions and in compliance with Building Regulations.

This product must not be installed on a shared flue.

Flue Deposits

If the chimney was previously used as an open fire, it is possible that the higher flue gas temperatures generated by the stove may loosen deposits that were previously adhered to the inner surface of the flue pipe which could cause blockage of the flue pipe. We recommend that in this situation a second sweeping of the chimney should be carried out within one month of initial stove use after installation.

Flue Draught

The chimney should be checked before the stove is installed to ensure that there is adequate flue pull. The draught can be checked initially by using a smoke match close to the flue opening. If the chimney doesn't pull the smoke it may suggest that the chimney needs further attention. Any remedial work to the chimney flue should be carried out by a suitably Qualified Engineer.

A flue draught of minimum 12 Pascal to maximum 25 Pascal is required for satisfactory appliance performance. The flue draught should be checked under fire at high output and if it exceeds the recommended maximum a flue draught stabiliser (or flue damper as it is also known) must be fitted so the rate of burning can be controlled and prevent overfiring.

Room Ventilation

For safe operation this stove must be provided with combustion air supply in addition to normal room ventilation, in accordance with Building Regulations. Minimum ventilation requirements vary depending on whether the dwelling is considered to be of standard construction or of airtight construction, or if a flue draught stabiliser has been fitted. The required open air vent sizes are as follows:

Table 4 - Additional Room Ventilation Required		
Standard build dwellings {air permeability >5.0m ³ /(h.m ²)}	Westcott 5	Westcott 8
No Flue Stabiliser	Not Required	17 cm ²
With Flue Stabiliser	15 cm ²	41 cm ²
Airtight build dwellings {air permeability ≤5.0m ³ /(h.m ²)}	Westcott 5	Westcott 8
No Flue Stabiliser	28 cm ²	44 cm ²
With Flue Stabiliser	43 cm ²	68 cm ²

An extractor fan must not be used in the same room as this appliance.

Floor Protection & Installation Clearances

In all instances the stove should be positioned on a non-combustible hearth. The construction of the hearth must conform to Building Regulations, must be firm, non-combustible and capable of supporting the stove. Care should be taken to ensure the stove is level and the hearth is secure. The hearth itself should not be less than 125mm thick, including the thickness of the floor and any decorative top surface (e.g. tiling). Allow an apron of at least 300mm at the front of the stove in case of spills when de-ashing. (Fig 6) shows the minimum distances required from the hearth edge to the sides of the stove.

The stove can also be recessed in a suitable sized fireplace. We recommend a permanent free air gap of at least 150mm should be left around the sides where possible and 300mm around the top to obtain maximum heat output and for access to the rear of the stove. Place the product in the desired location on fireproof hearth taking note of installation clearances from adjacent walls (Fig 7). Adjust the screws on the bottom of the feet to ensure the stove is level and steady (see 'A' Fig 2). The stove can be screw fixed to the floor when placed in the desired position, using the holes provided in the feet.

Table 5 shows the minimum safe distances to combustible materials that must be observed. Any surrounding combustible material should not exceed 80°C.

Table 5	Sides	Rear
Westcott 5kW	600mm	400mm
Westcott 8kW	600mm	480mm

Flue Pipes

The flue pipe used to connect to the stove should be made of cast iron, 316 grade stainless steel or vitreous enamelled steel, nominal thickness 1.2mm. The diameter of the flue pipe should be 125mm (5") for the Westcott 5kW and 150mm (6") for the Westcott 8kW models.

Connect the flue pipe to the stove making sure that it fits snugly into the base of the flue collar (Fig 5). Seal the collar and flue connection with fire cement or with other suitable high temperature sealant. Add flue sections as required; note that all flue sockets must face upwards. Ensure that the flue pipe end is no closer than 76mm to the side or rear of the chimney walls. It is essential that all connections between the stove and the chimney flue are sealed and made airtight.

Avoid using bends greater than 45° to the vertical (Fig 8). All flue pipes should be as close to vertical where possible. For rear flue connection the length of the horizontal run of the flue pipe should not exceed 150mm (Fig 9). Both chimney and flue pipe must be accessible for cleaning and if ALL parts of the chimney cannot be reached, a soot door must be fitted to enable this to be done.

Existing Fireplace

An existing fireplace opening can be bricked up or sealed with a register plate, 2.5mm sheet steel or concrete. A short length of flue pipe may then be used to connect the stove to the chimney. Ideally the old fireplace should be filled in so that there is a smooth streamlined entry into the flueway. (Fig 9)

Typical installation for Inglenook Fireplaces

Inglenook fireplaces can have very large bore chimneys (Fig 10). Check with your installer – you may need a stainless steel flexible flue liner for solid fuel fitting.

Flue Damper (Not Supplied)

When burning wood, a flue damper may be fitted to reduce the draught through the stove if the draught is too high. When the damper is set in the open position the chimney draws at full draught, increasing the volume of air flow through the stove and flue. Shutting the damper restricts the flow, slowing the rate of burning. The damper should be fitted to the stove flue and should be the same size as the flue pipe. As a rule it should be fitted no closer than 700mm from the flue outlet of the appliance.

A flue damper should not be fitted when burning solid fuels other than wood.

Commissioning

Upon completion of installation, the stove and flue system should be tested by a suitably qualified person to make sure it is safe for normal use. A smoke draw test should be completed to check for soundness of joints and seals and also that all smoke and fumes are taken from the appliance up the chimney and emitted safely.

First warm the flue with a blowlamp or similar for about 10 minutes. Place a lit smoke pellet on the centre of the grate with the air controls open. Close the door – the smoke should be drawn up the flue and be seen to exit from the flue terminal. Complete the test with all windows and doors shut in the room where the appliance is fitted.

If a ceiling fan is present it must be operated on max for the duration of the test. If there are any extraction fans in adjacent rooms these too must be operated on maximum setting during the test with the interconnecting doors open. If any spillage occurs, recheck the suitability of the flue system making sure there is adequate air supply to the room (as per Building Regulations).

Light the appliance and slowly increase the temperature to operating levels. Open the main fire door when the appliance reaches normal operating condition and carry out a spillage test using a smoke match or pellet around the door opening. If any spillage occurs, open all windows, allow the fire to go out and recheck the flue system and ventilation.

Operating Instructions

Warning: The door and operating handles become hot when the stove is in use. For your safety use the glove provided.

Initial Firing of Stove

We recommend that you have two to three small fires before you operate your stove to maximum heat output. This is to allow the paint to cure and the castings to relax and consolidate location. We recommend this 'running in' procedure after long idle periods to preserve the life of the stove. During this you may notice an unpleasant smell. It is not toxic but for your own sake we would suggest that during this period you leave all doors and windows open.

Air Controls

Primary air is controlled via the sliding vents (**A - Fig 11**) in the bottom of the door; this provides a conventional air draught to the bed of the fire. (+) indicates more air, (-) indicates less air, (+) and (-) are marked on the primary and secondary air controls.

Secondary air is controlled via the sliding vent (**B - Fig 11**) above the door. It is this 'Airwash' that keeps a clean and uninterrupted view of the fire, also aiding in good secondary combustion of fuel and reducing emissions into the chimney and environment.

Lighting the Stove

Place fire lighters or paper and kindling on the grate. Light the fire at base leaving all air controls open. Allow the fuel to reach a steady glow and build the fire up gradually. Once you have a good fire established across the grate bed, further fuel can be added as required.

Running the Stove

When your fuel is well alight you can start to restrict the primary air intake. If you are only burning wood the primary air control can be fully closed. If you are burning solid fuel you will require more

primary air. Your stove is burning with maximum efficiency when a bright fire is achieved using minimum air inlet.

The stove can be banked up for long periods. When burning solid fuel empty the ash pan. Open air controls and let the fire burn brightly for a short period. Refuel and close air controls; the exact setting required will depend on the fuel used and the chimney draw so some practice may be necessary. To revive the fire, open air controls until the fire is burning brightly, de-ash if necessary and refuel. Set air controls as required. The stove is not suitable for overnight burning.

Notes on Wood Burning

Wood burns best on a bed of ash and it is therefore only necessary to remove surplus ash from the grate occasionally. Burn only dry, well seasoned wood, which should have been cut, split and stacked for 12 months with free air movement around all sides of the stack to enable it to dry out. Burning wet or unseasoned wood will create tar deposits in the stove and chimney and will not produce a satisfactory heat output. When loading wood, make sure that the end grain of the wood in the stove is pointing away from the glass otherwise the moisture and gases coming from the end grain of the wood will dirty the glass.

Table 5 - Maximum log lengths

Westcott 5kW	300mm (12")
Westcott 8kW	400mm (16")

Notes on Solid Fuel burning (Other than Wood)

Always de-ash the grate before refuelling and do not let the ash build up to the underside of the grate bars. Solid fuel produces ash, which if allowed to build up will stifle the air flow through the grate and will eventually cause the fire to die. It is important it is to empty the ash pan after each firing of the stove. Air passing through the firebed cools the grate. Distortion or burning out of the grate bars is nearly always caused by ash being allowed to build up on the underside of the grate. With some solid fuels a residue of burnt fuel or clinker will accumulate on the grate. Allow the fire to go out periodically to remove this.

We recommend the majority of approved manufactured smokeless fuels. Note that different types of fuel will give different performances. Use as an incinerator for household waste is not recommended as fumes from plastic, etc will cause pollution to the atmosphere and will cause damage to the stove. Should any difficulties arise over fuel quality or suitability, consult your local supplier or contact the Solid Fuel Advisory Service.

Petroleum coke fuels or household waste should not be burned on this appliance.

De-Ashing

To de-ash the grate insert the notch on the riddle hand tool into the peg on the side of the stove (**D - Fig 11**), then draw the tool forwards and backwards with a slow positive action (**Fig 12**).

The ash pan should be emptied each time after operating the stove so not to let build up of ash occur. Where possible, it is best to wait until the stove and ash has cooled before removing the ash pan. To remove, open the stove door by lifting the handle upward (**C - Fig 11**) then using the riddle handle lift the ash pan out of the fire (**Fig 13**). For efficient burning of your appliance, make sure the grate is clear of burnt debris; e.g. nails, etc.

Shut down Periods

If shutting down the stove for long periods (e.g. for summer months) make sure that all ash is removed from the stove and that the chimney flue ways and baffle plate are brushed clean. When the stove is cold a vacuum cleaner may be used to remove any residual ash or soot. Close the door and leave all air inlets open fully. This action will ensure air circulation through the appliance and will help to avoid corrosion and condensation within the appliance during this shut down period.

Safety Notes for Your Guidance

FIRES CAN BE DANGEROUS.

Always use a fire guard in the presence of children, the elderly or the infirm. Inform all persons the dangers of high temperatures during operation of the appliance including the stove pipe.

Use operating tools provided.

DO NOT OVER FIRE.

It is possible to fire the stove beyond its design capacity. This could damage the stove, so watch for signs of over firing. If any part of the stove starts to glow red, the stove is in an over fire situation and the controls should be adjusted accordingly to reduce air intake. Never leave the stove unattended for long periods without adjusting the controls to a safe setting. Careful air supply control should be exercised at all times.

Warning - Fume Emissions

Properly installed and operated, this appliance will not emit fumes. Occasional fumes from de-ashing and refuelling may occur. Persistent fume emission must not be tolerated. If fume emission does persist, then the following immediate action must be taken:

1. Open doors and windows to ventilate the room.
2. Let the fire out, or eject and safely dispose of fuel from the appliance.
3. When the stove has cooled, check for chimney flue blockage and clean if required.
4. Do not attempt to relight the fire until the cause has been identified. If necessary seek professional advice.

General Maintenance

Baffle Plate

This should be removed at least once a month to prevent any build up of soot or ash, which could lead to blocked flue ways and dangerous fume emission. If the baffle plate is removed the chimney/flueway can be swept through the appliance.

Stove Body

The stove is finished with a heat resistant paint and this can be cleaned with a soft brush. Do not clean while the stove is hot, wait until it has cooled down. The finish can be renovated with a suitable brand of paint.

Glass Panels

Clean the glass panels when cool with a proprietary glass cleaner. Highly abrasive substances should be avoided as these can scratch the glass and make subsequent cleaning more difficult. Wet logs on heated glass, a badly aimed poker or heavy slamming of the doors could crack the glass panels. The glass will not fracture from heat.

Chimney

Check your chimney each year before starting to use your stove for the winter. Birds may have nested in the chimney or masonry may have cracked. Both chimney and flue pipe must be swept at least once a year by a Qualified Chimney Sweep.

To avoid a build up of soot on the baffle plate (the plate inside the stove above the grate) it must be removed and cleaned periodically. This plate locates the back and side firebricks so note its position before removal. To remove, lift plate and remove one side brick; this will allow the plate to drop and aid removal. To replace, position baffle plate on back and side plate, lift plate and replace remaining brick, making sure it has located in position. This must be done when the stove is cold.

Troubleshooting

1. Poor heat output

- a. Stove too small for room: Seek advice from a Qualified Heating Engineer as to (kW) output required for the room size. As a guideline the volume of the room in cubic feet divided by 500; e.g. room 15'x15'x8' would require 3.6kW approx.
- b. Chimney and/or flue pipe restricted, room ventilation restricted: On installation these should have been checked but regular maintenance is necessary as conditions can change; e.g. soot build up, birds nesting, masonry fall, dust build up or furniture blocking vents.
- c. Poor quality fuel: Only burn dry seasoned timber, soft woods have a lower heat output than hard woods per hour. Solid fuels vary in heat value; check with your coal merchant as to suitability.

2. Dirty Glass Panel

- a. Generally caused by poor fuel quality, see (1c)
- b. Use secondary air slide (Airwash) for glass panel
- c. Fire burning too low, open air vents on stove to create hot fire; this may 'burn' glass clean.
- d. If glass requires cleaning use glass cleaner recommended by your supplier; only use glass cleaner on cold glass. DO NOT USE any abrasives or scrapers as these will scratch glass and increase future tar build up making it harder to clean.

3. Unburnt Fuel in Firebox

Insufficient air reaching fuel. Open primary air slide, this will supply combustion air to burn fuel fully (unless it has reached a 'point of return'). Check if the ash pan is full and empty if required. De-ash with the riddler to make sure the grate is not blocked and check for jammed clinker or nails when the fire is out and the stove has cooled.

4. Smoke and Fumes Entering Room

These are very dangerous and must NOT be tolerated. Open window and allow fire to burn out. Seek expert advice immediately. DO NOT USE stove until the problem is solved.

5. Chimney Fire

Identified by loud roaring sounds, dense smoke and sparks emitting from chimney. Shut down the air supply by closing air vents, close stove door fully and call fire brigade immediately. Regular chimney maintenance will prevent chimney fires. Seek advice from a Qualified Chimney Sweep. Chimneys must be checked annually and more often when bitumas coal and poor quality smokey fuels are used.

After Sales Service

As a sign of our commitment to quality, all new Dimplex solid fuel stoves are guaranteed against casting faults and other manufacturing defects for 10 years in the case of non-boiler stoves and 5 years in the case of boiler models, subject to certain conditions and exclusions. The guarantee covers the main body of the stove and external cast parts under normal domestic use - it does not cover use in commercial premises. The guarantee period begins on the date of purchase. The guarantee covers replacement of the parts found to be defective but does not cover labour charges.

Conditions and Exclusions:

The guarantee does not cover the following items which are deemed to be consumable items under normal use: glass, rope seals, grate, ashpan, cast iron liners, riddling lever, baffle plate, fire bricks and log retainer.

It is a condition of the guarantee that the installation complies with relevant Building Regulations and is carried out by a suitably qualified individual (HETAS registered in England and Wales, or equivalent in other countries) with certificate of installation and appropriate commissioning retained by the end-user along with proof of purchase.

Whilst the guarantee does not cover any aspect of the flue arrangements for the installation, or the installation work itself, as these are beyond the control of Dimplex as the manufacturer of the stove, it is a condition of the guarantee that the flue be swept by a suitably qualified individual as appropriate but at a minimum interval of once per year. It is expected that the stove would be inspected for developing faults at the time of sweeping to allow any necessary maintenance to be carried out.

Damage or defects caused by the following are excluded: over-firing, use of inappropriate fuels such as petroleum coke or household rubbish, flue draft problems, ventilation issues, accident, misuse, fair wear and tear, unauthorised modifications or repairs made using incorrect spares.

In normal usage the paint finish of the stove may change colour slightly and in the case of enamel finishes, may develop hairline cracks. As these circumstances are considered normal, they are not covered by the guarantee. Over-firing of an enamelled stove can cause the finish to flake off. Damage caused by over-firing is excluded from the guarantee.

It is a condition of the guarantee that only genuine Dimplex spare parts are used. Parts that may need occasional replacement are fire bricks, ashpan, grate and log retainer. NB: sealing rope and rope adhesive are generic stove spares that can be purchased from most stove retailers. Provided the rope seals are replaced like for like and fixed with appropriate stove rope adhesive, this will not invalidate the guarantee.

Genuine Dimplex spare parts are available in the UK direct from the manufacturer and can be ordered via www.dimplex.co.uk or by telephone on 0845 600 5111. For Republic of Ireland orders see www.dimpco.ie or Tel: 01 842 8222

Dimplex reserves the right to provide either replacement parts or a replacement stove, at their sole discretion, in order to satisfy claims made under this guarantee.

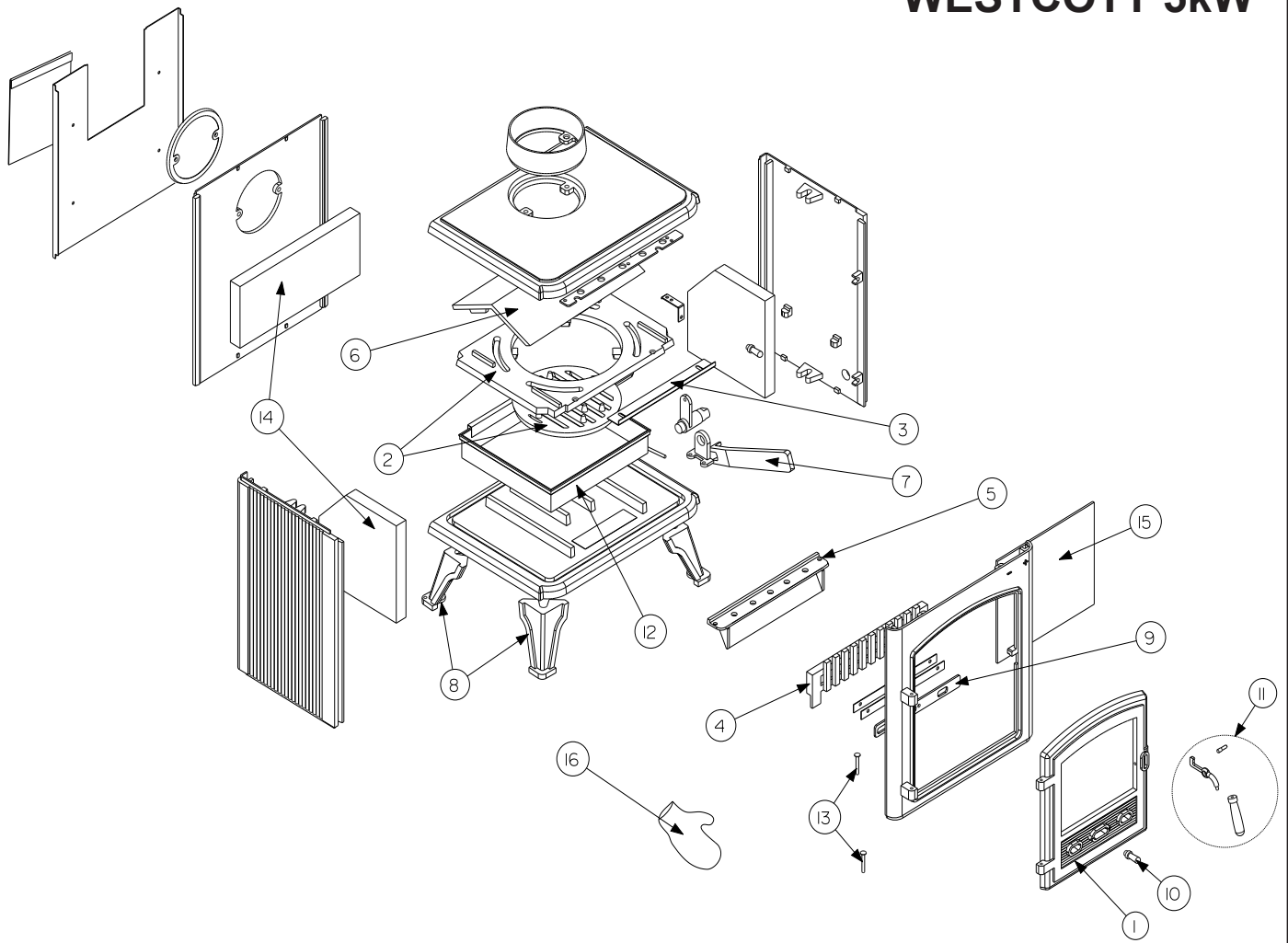
Replacement parts or stoves are covered only for the remainder of the original guarantee period.

Dimplex will not be held responsible for any consequential or incidental loss, damage or injury, howsoever caused.

The Dimplex stove guarantee does not affect, and is in addition to, your statutory rights.

Should you require after sales service or should you need to purchase any spares, please contact the retailer from whom the appliance was purchased. Please do not return a faulty product to us in the first instance as this may result in loss or damage and delay in providing you with a satisfactory service. Please retain your receipt as proof of purchase.

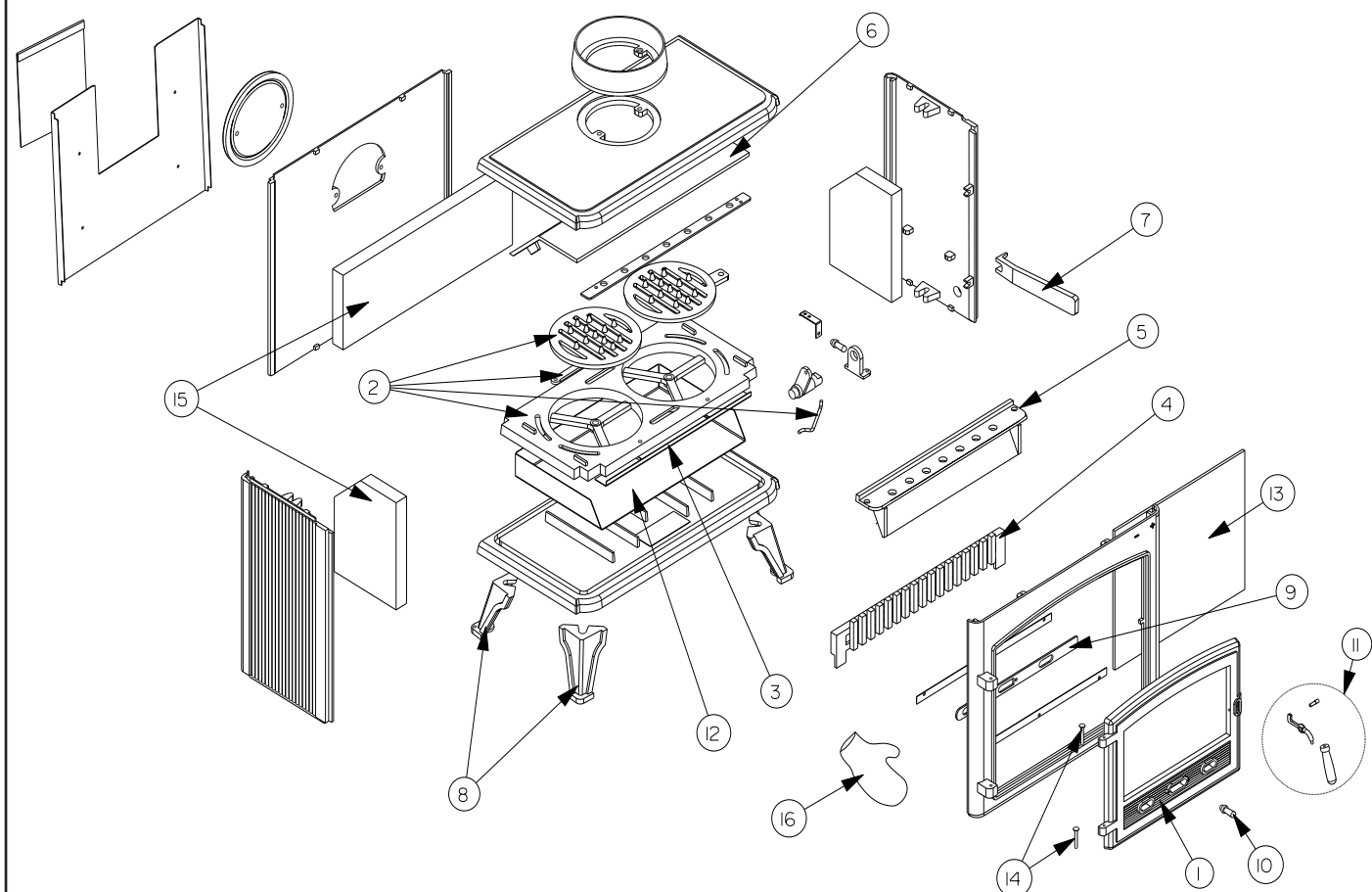
WESTCOTT 5kW



WESTCOTT 5kW STOVE - SPARE PARTS

Item	Description	Part No
1	Door	MF09015
2	Grate Accessory Pack (incl Grate Outer, Grate inner, Con Rod)	MF09016
3	Adjustable Grate Plate	MF09017
4	Front Bar (log bar)	MF09018
5	Air Wash Deflector Plate	3011013
6	Baffle Plate	MF09020
7	Grate/Ashpan Operating Tool	MF09007
8	Legs Accessory Pack (x2 off)	MF09009
9	Primary Air Slide	MF09021
10	Air slide knob Accessory Pack (x1 steel, x1 black finish)	MF09011
11	Door Handle Accessory Pack (x1 steel, x1 black finish)	MF09010
12	Ash Pan	MF09022
13	Hinge Pins (x2 off)	MF09035
14	Heat Bricks Accessory Pack (x2 side bricks, x1 rear brick)	MF09023
15	Door Glass Accessory Pack (includes clips)	MF09024
16	Mitten	MF09036

WESTCOTT 8kW



WESTCOTT 8kW STOVE - SPARE PARTS

Item	Description	Part No
1	Door	MF09025
2	Grate Accessory Pack (incl Grate Outer, Grate inner LH & RH, Connector, Con Rod)	MF09026
3	Adjustable Grate Plate	MF09027
4	Front Bar (log bar)	MF09028
5	Air Wash Deflector Plate	3011014
6	Baffle Plate	MF09030
7	Grate/Ashpan Operating Tool	MF09007
8	Legs Accessory Pack (x2 off)	MF09009
9	Primary Air Slide	MF09031
10	Air slide knob Accessory Pack (x1 steel, x1 black finish)	MF09011
11	Door Handle Accessory Pack (x1 steel, x1 black finish)	MF09010
12	Ash Pan	MF09032
13	Door Glass Accessory Pack (includes clips)	MF09033
14	Hinge Pins (x2 off)	MF09035
15	Heat Bricks Accessory Pack (x2 side bricks, x1 rear brick)	MF09034
16	Mitten	MF09036

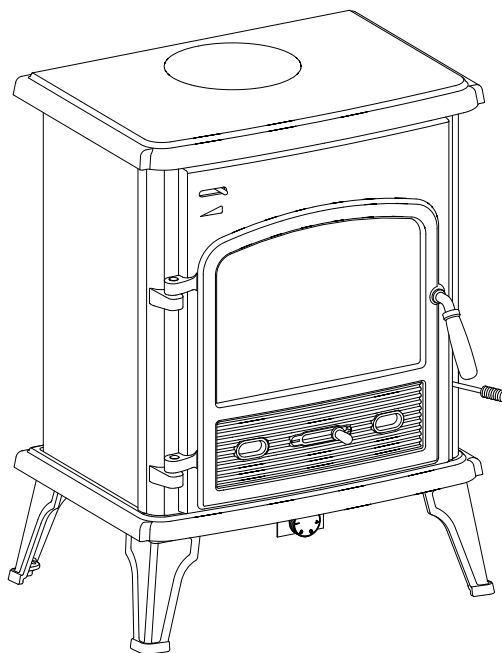
DIMPLEX
MILLBROOK HOUSE
GRANGE DRIVE
HEDGE END
SOUTHAMPTON
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TEL: 0845 600 5111
FAX: 01489 773050
WEBSITE: www.dimplex.co.uk

Republic of Ireland Tel: 01 842 8222

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Westcott 8kW, 13kW & 21kW Boiler Stoves

Please hand these instructions to the stove user when installation is complete.
Leave the system ready for operation and instruct the user in the correct use of the
appliance and operation of controls.

Installation should only be carried out by a suitably qualified installer that is registered
with HETAS (UK) or with the Irish Nationwide Fireplace Organisation (INFO).
Installation must comply with Building Regulations.

1

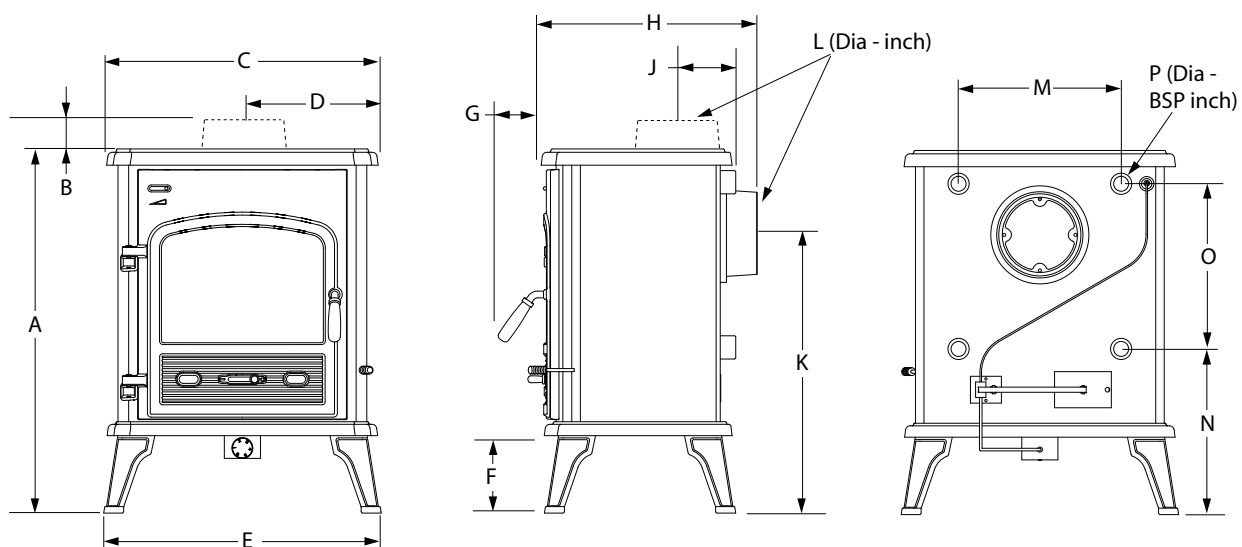
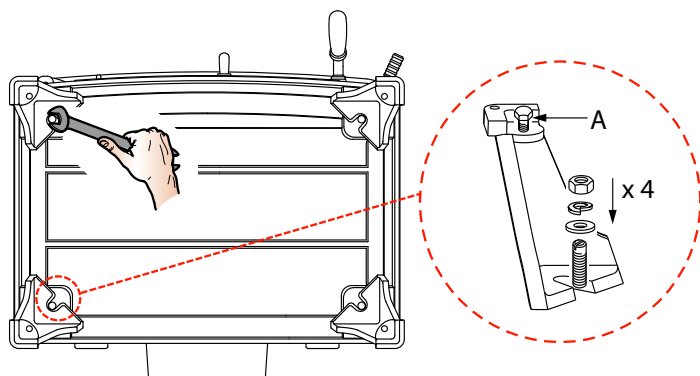


Table 1 - Dimensions	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
Westcott 8kW Boiler	706	56	526	263	538	150	82	419	134	542	6"	315	321	320	1"
Westcott 13kW Boiler	775	56	574	287	587	165	82	457	137	617	6"	315	356	345	1½"
Westcott 21kW Boiler	839	56	634	317	657	165	82	503	140	681	6"	340	374	390	1½"

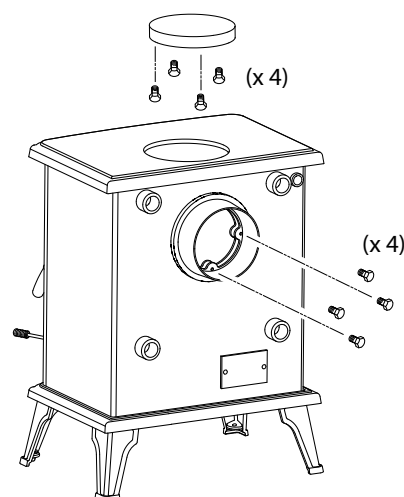
Note: All Dimensions in mm, except L & P in inch. Dimensions stated may be subject to slight ± variation. (25.4mm = 1")

Table 2 - Technical Specification			Westcott 8kW Boiler	Westcott 13kW Boiler	Westcott 21kW Boiler
Nominal heat output	Total Output - Wood	kW	8.4	13.0	20.9
	Output To Water	kW	5.4	8.2	11.8
	Output To Room	kW	3.0	4.8	9.1
Efficiency	Wood	%	77.7	76.2	73.3
CO Emission (@13% O ₂)	Wood	%	0.38	0.39	0.89
Flue Gas Temp		°C	270	320	370
Flue Gas Mass Flow	Wood	g/s	7.2	9.8	12.9
Refuel Period		hr	1	1	1
Safe Distance to Combustibles	Sides	mm	100	100	100
	Rear	mm	200	200	200
Flue Outlet Size		inch	6"	6"	6"
Product Weight		kg	123	144	180
Max Boiler Pressure		Bar/PSI	1.4 bar / 20.3 PSI		
Additional Room Ventilation Required		cm ²	See table 4		

2



3



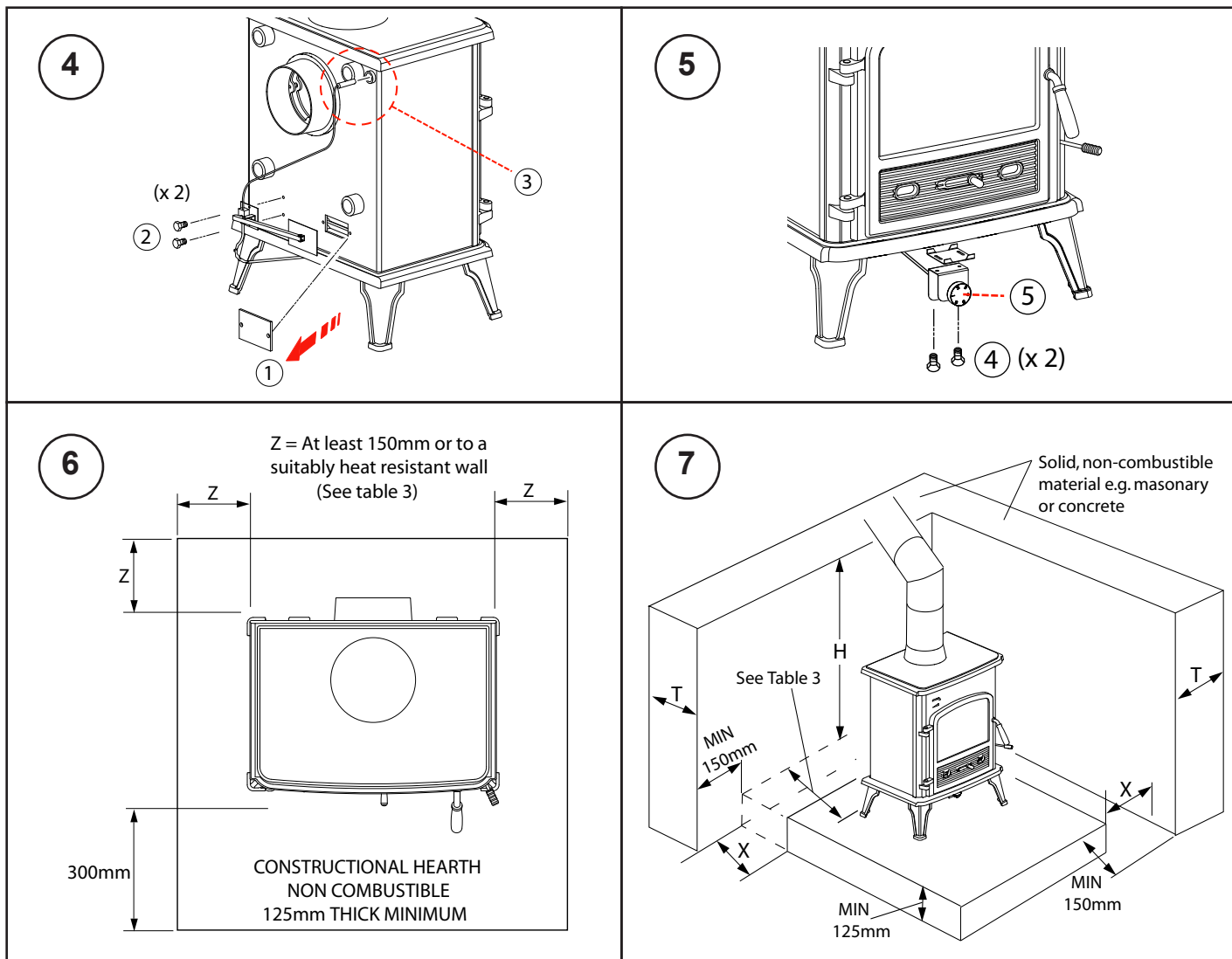
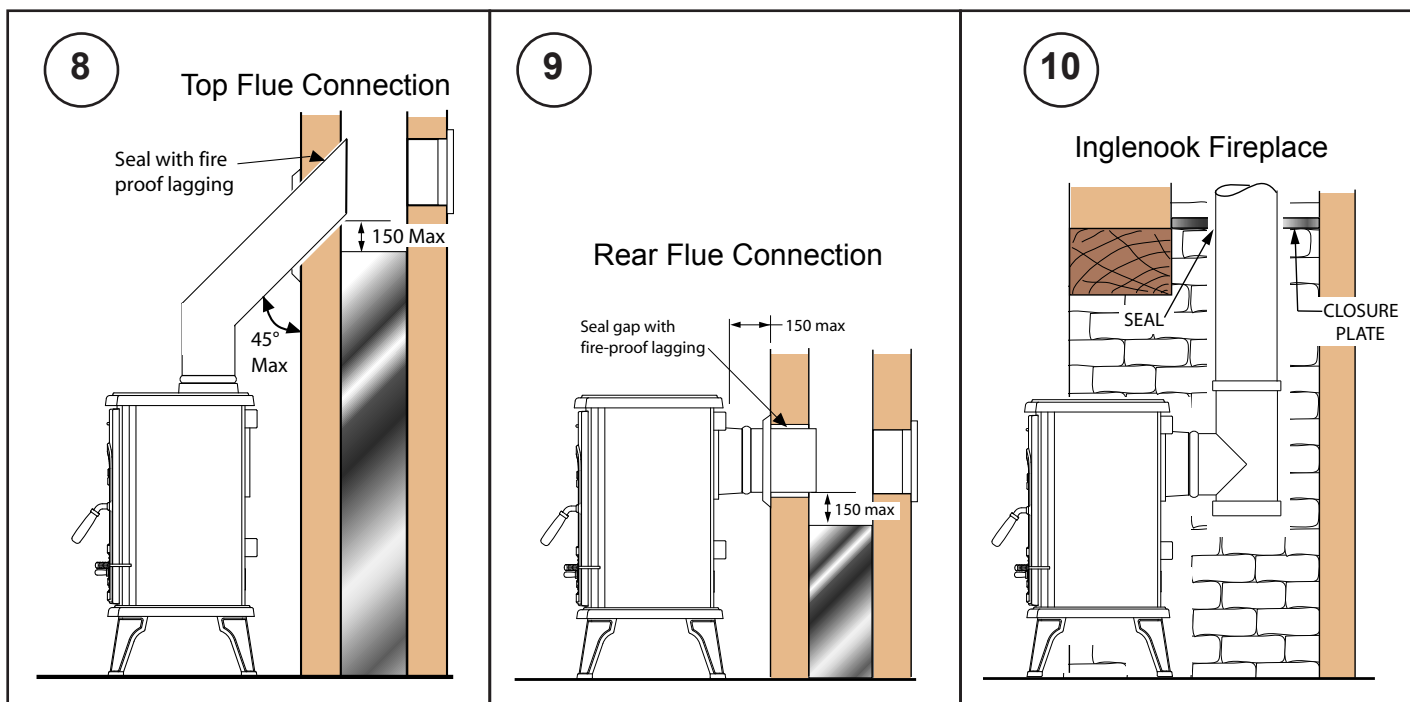
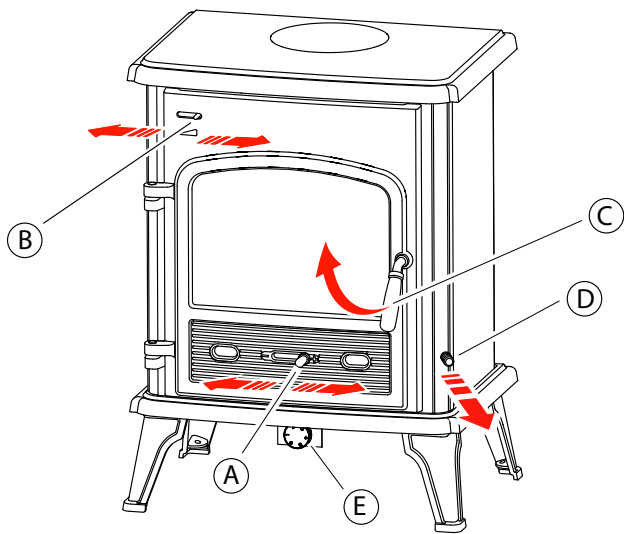


Table 3 - Position of Hearth & Appliance from adjacent walls

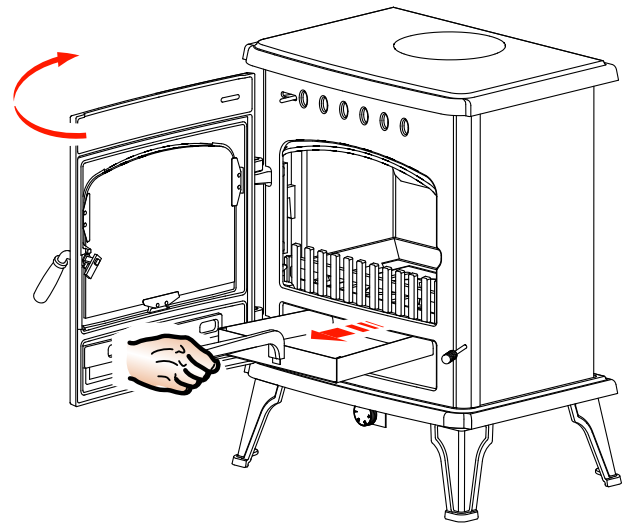
Hearth distance 'X' from wall	Appliance distance from walls	Min Wall Thickness 'T'	Min Wall height 'H'
0mm	0 - 50mm	200mm	Height of appliance +300mm or 1200mm from hearth (whichever is greater)
0mm	51 - 150mm	75mm	
0 - 150mm	150 - 300mm	75mm	
+150mm	+300mm	No Minimum Requirement	



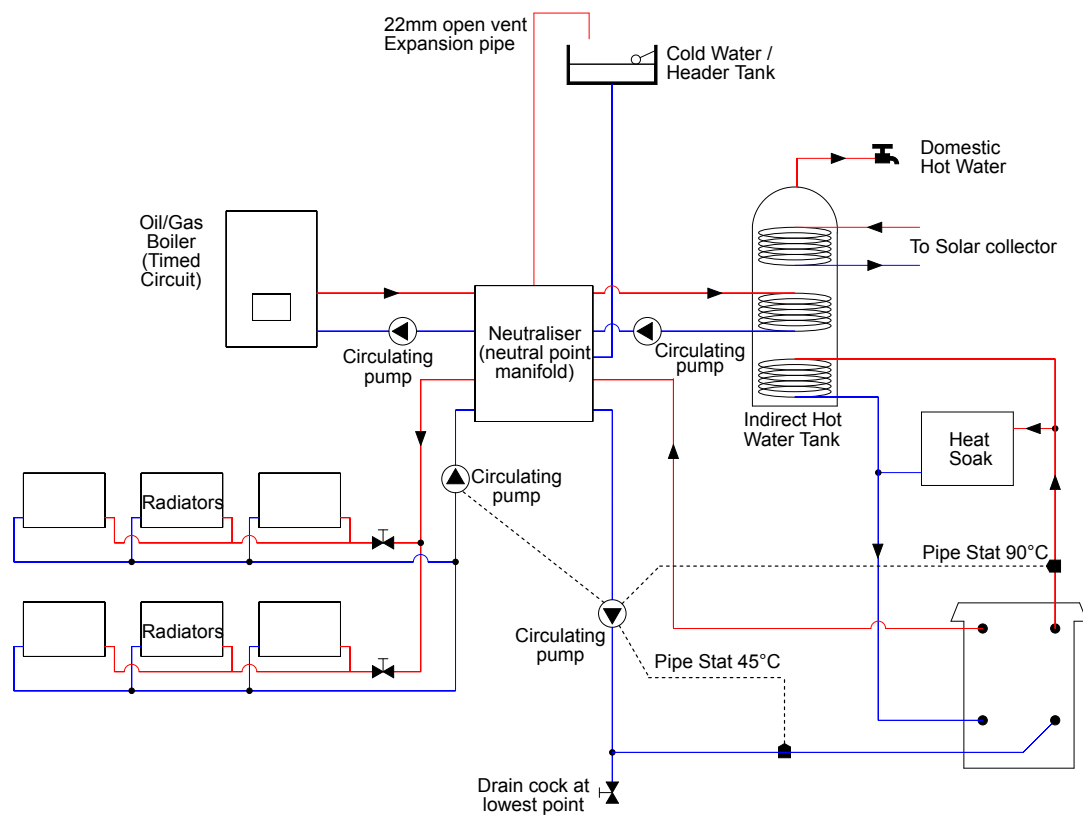
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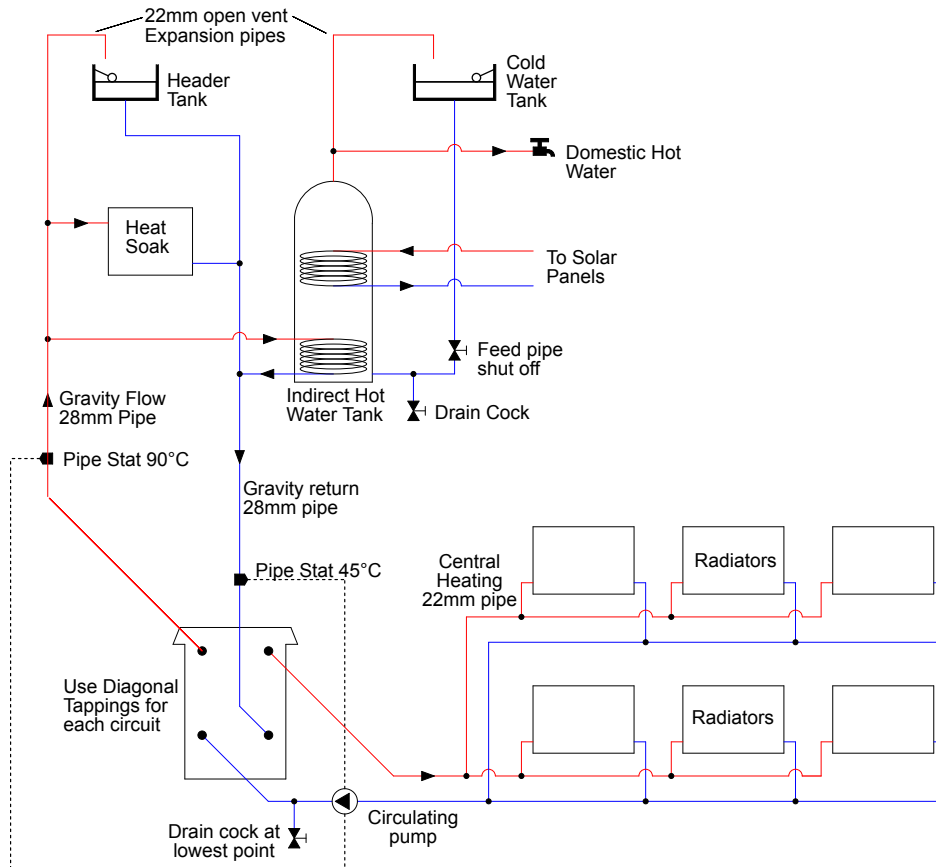
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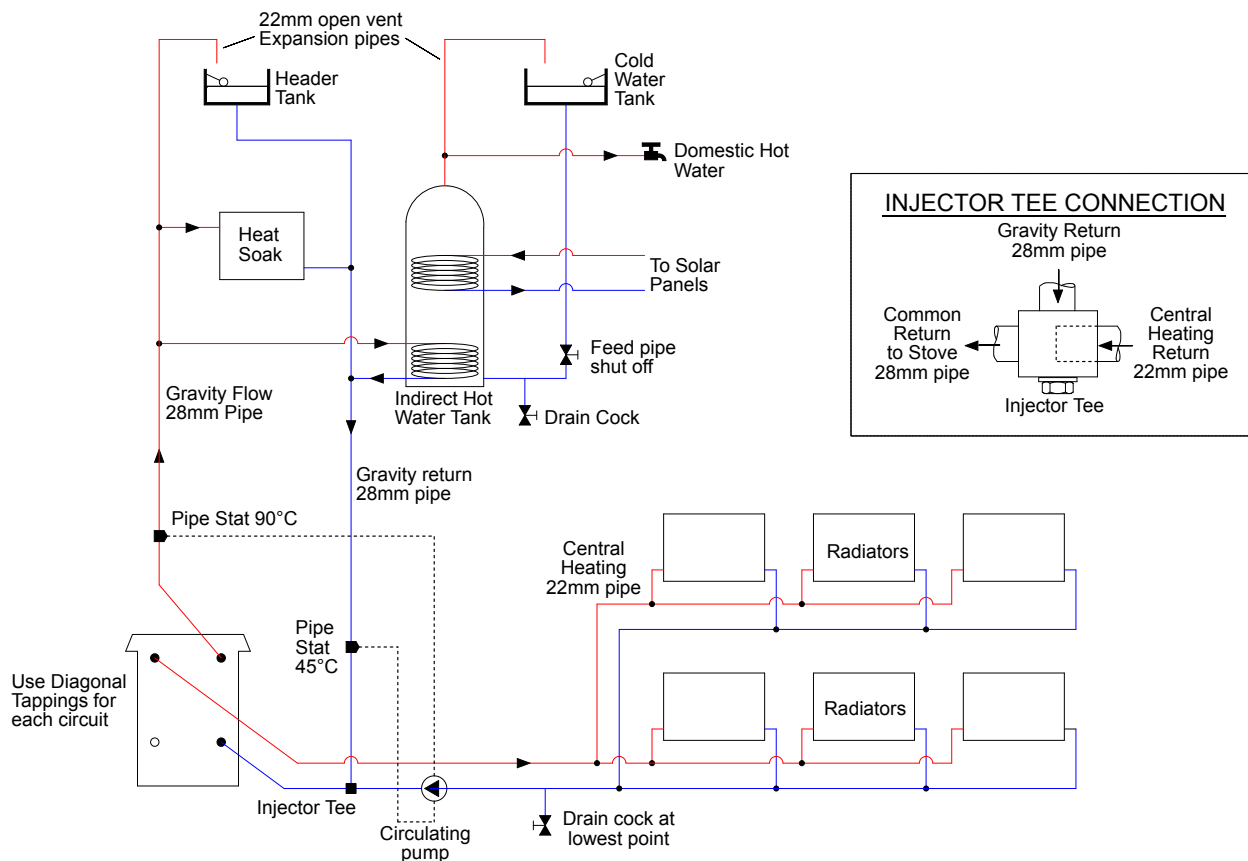
1. CONNECTION TO EXISTING HEATING SYSTEM - STOVE AS SECONDARY HEAT SOURCE



2. CENTRAL HEATING & HOT WATER (INDIRECT LINK UP) USING 4 TAPPINGS - STOVE AS PRIMARY HEAT SOURCE



3. CENTRAL HEATING & HOT WATER (INDIRECT LINK UP) USING 3 TAPPINGS - STOVE AS PRIMARY HEAT SOURCE



Wescott 8kW, 13kW & 21kW Boiler Stoves (WST8XB, WST13XB, WST21XB)

IMPORTANT: THESE INSTRUCTIONS SHOULD BE READ CAREFULLY AND RETAINED FOR FUTURE REFERENCE

Important Safety Advice

Please read these instructions carefully before installing or using this appliance. Failure to do so may result in damage to persons and property.

Installation of this appliance must be carried out by a suitably qualified competent person in accordance with all Building Regulations, including those referring to Local Authority Bye-Laws, National and European Standards and Codes of Practice.

Do not install this appliance on a shared flue.

This appliance operates at very high temperatures and retains its heat for a period after use. Do not touch any surfaces while in use. All persons including children and the infirm should be warned of this and not allowed to touch any surfaces while in use. Please use a suitable fireguard to prevent contact when in use.

Do not place any photographs, paintings, TV's or other combustible items near the appliance as exposure to hot surfaces will cause damage. Maintain safe distances from combustibles in all cases in accordance with these instructions – please refer to installation.

The operator must use the tools provided. The mitten provided is a tool.

Do not fit an extractor fan in the same room as this appliance.

Ensure that there is adequate ventilation in the room in accordance with building standards. Do not obstruct any of the air inlets or outlets on the appliance.

A flue damper should not be fitted when burning solid fuels other than wood.

This appliance is for domestic heating use only in accordance with these operating instructions. Do not make any unauthorised changes to the appliance.

Only use recommended fuels. Do not burn petroleum coke fuels, household waste or plastic in this appliance.

Burn only fuels with a low moisture content - burning soft or wet fuels such as unseasoned timber or peat will only result in a build up of tar in the stove and the chimney and will cause staining of the glass.

Do not use flammable liquids to ignite the fire.

Avoid the use of aerosols in the vicinity of the stove when it is in operation.

Clean your chimney at least twice a year and clean the flue way weekly to ensure there are no blockages. Do not allow a build up of ash to occur in the ash pan as this will cause the grate to burn out prematurely.

Regular maintenance should be carried out by a Competent Engineer.

Health and Safety Precautions

Handling: Adequate facilities must be available for the unloading and handling of this appliance. This product is heavy and should be handled with care. When handling or servicing this stove care should be taken to avoid the possibility of personal injury. Use protective clothing.

Fire Cement/Glue: Some types of fire cement/glue are caustic and should not be allowed to come into contact with the skin. Use suitable protective gloves when handling. In case of contact, wash immediately with plenty of water.

Asbestos: This appliance contains no asbestos. If there is a possibility of disturbing asbestos as a result of installation then specialist guidance must be sought prior to installing.

Installation Instructions

General

These instructions give a guide for the installation of the stove but in no way absolves the installer from responsibilities to conform to all relevant standards relating to the installation of solid fuel appliances.

We recommend that for UK installations a HETAS registered installer should be used, who will be able to give a Certificate of Compliance that installation complies with Building Regulations. In Ireland a registered installer from the Irish Nationwide Fireplace Organisation should be used.

Please note that to the best of our abilities these instructions are correct at time of printing, however we cannot be held responsible for any differences in legislation which may occur in the future.

Assembly of the stove

To make the product easier for handling on installation, remove the baffle plate, side bricks, back brick and door. Place these in a secure place to avoid damage. These must be refitted after installation. The legs and other fixings are packed in the ashpan for safe keeping in transport. Fix the legs to the underside of the product using the bolts provided (**Fig 2**).

The stove is supplied ready for top flue connection. For Rear flue connection remove the collar and blanking plates and fit in the desired position. The collar can be fitted on the top or the rear of the product. Seal with fire cement to ensure it is air tight (**Fig 3**).

Fitting the Thermostat

The stove is supplied with a thermostat control (not fitted) which be used to automatically regulate the water output temperature and prevent water overheating in the boiler jacket. To fit, remove the air baffle plate on back of the stove and secure to the stove body using fixing screws (**1 & 2 Fig 4**). Make sure that the sensor probe is fully placed into the water jacket slot (**3 Fig 4**). Secure the thermostat dial mounting plates to the front underside of the stove, fix the dial using screws provided and push on the control knob (**4 & 5 Fig 5**).

Warning: If the thermostat control kit is not fitted, the air baffle plate must be kept in place for safe operation and to prevent the product from overfiring during use.

Chimney

Before installing, check the chimney is in good condition; dry and free from cracks and obstructions. The diameter of the chimney flue should not be less than 150mm and not more than 230mm. If any of these requirements are not met, the chimney should be lined by a suitable method by a qualified person.

The chimney height and the position of the chimney terminal should conform to Building Regulations. If you have any doubts about the suitability if your chimney, consult your local dealer or stockist. The

chimney must be swept before connection to the stove and swept every six months thereafter.

If there is no existing chimney then either a prefabricated block chimney or a twin walled insulated stainless steel flue to BS4543 can be used. These chimneys must be fitted in accordance with the manufacturers instructions and in compliance with Building Regulations.

This product must not be installed on a shared flue.

Flue Deposits

If the chimney was previously used as an open fire, it is possible that the higher flue gas temperatures generated by the stove may loosen deposits that were previously adhered to the inner surface of the flue pipe which could cause blockage of the flue pipe. We recommend that in this situation a second sweeping of the chimney should be carried out within one month of initial stove use after installation.

Flue Draught

The chimney should be checked before the stove is installed to ensure that there is adequate flue pull. The draught can be checked initially by using a smoke match close to the flue opening. If the chimney doesn't pull the smoke it may suggest that the chimney needs further attention. Any remedial work to the chimney flue should be carried out by a suitably Qualified Engineer.

A flue draught of minimum 12 Pascal to maximum 25 Pascal is required for satisfactory appliance performance. The flue draught should be checked under fire at high output and if it exceeds the recommended maximum a flue draught stabiliser (or flue damper as it is also known) must be fitted so the rate of burning can be controlled and prevent overfiring.

Room Ventilation

For safe operation this stove must be provided with combustion air supply in addition to normal room ventilation, in accordance with Building Regulations. Minimum ventilation requirements vary depending on whether the dwelling is considered to be of standard construction or of airtight construction, or if a flue draught stabiliser has been fitted. The required open air vent sizes are as follows:

Table 4 - Additional Room Ventilation Required			
Standard construction {air permeability >5.0m ³ /(h.m ²)}	Westcott 8 Boiler	Westcott 13 Boiler	Westcott 21 Boiler
No Flue Stabiliser	19 cm ²	44 cm ²	87 cm ²
With Flue Stabiliser	44 cm ²	83 cm ²	150 cm ²
Airtight construction {air permeability ≤5.0m ³ /(h.m ²)}	Westcott 8 Boiler	Westcott 13 Boiler	Westcott 21 Boiler
No Flue Stabiliser	46 cm ²	72 cm ²	115 cm ²
With Flue Stabiliser	71 cm ²	111 cm ²	178 cm ²

An extractor fan must not be used in the same room as this appliance.

Floor Protection & Installation Clearances

In all instances the stove should be positioned on a non-combustible hearth. The construction of the hearth must conform to Building Regulations, must be firm, non-combustible and capable of supporting the stove. Care should be taken to ensure the stove is level and the hearth is secure. The hearth itself should not be less than 125mm thick, including the thickness of the floor and any decorative top surface (e.g. tiling). Allow an apron of at least 300mm at the front of the stove in case of spills when de-ashing.

(Fig 6) shows the minimum distances required from the hearth edge to the sides of the stove.

The stove can also be recessed in a suitable sized fireplace. We recommend a permanent free air gap of at least 150mm should be left around the sides where possible and 300mm around the top to obtain maximum heat output and for access to the rear of the stove. Place the product in the desired location on fireproof hearth taking note of installation clearances from adjacent walls (Fig 7). Adjust the screws on the bottom of the feet to ensure the stove is level and steady (see 'A' Fig 2). The stove can be screw fixed to the floor when placed in the desired position, using the holes provided in the feet.

Table 2 shows the minimum safe distances to combustable materials that must be observed. Any surrounding combustable material should not exceed 80°C.

Flue Pipes

The flue pipe used to connect to the stove should be made of cast iron, 316 grade stainless steel or vitreous enamelled steel, nominal thickness 1.2mm. The diameter of the flue pipe should be 150mm (6") for the Westcott Boiler stoves.

Connect the flue pipe to the stove making sure that it fits snugly into the base of the flue collar. Seal the collar and flue connection with fire cement or with other suitable high temperature sealant. Add flue sections as required; note that all flue sockets must face upwards. Ensure that the flue pipe end is no closer than 76mm to the side or rear of the chimney walls. It is essential that all connections between the stove and the chimney flue are sealed and made airtight.

Avoid using bends greater than 45° to the vertical (Fig 8). All flue pipes should be as close to vertical where possible. For rear flue connection the length of the horizontal run of the flue pipe should not exceed 150mm (Fig 9). Both chimney and flue pipe must be accessible for cleaning and if ALL parts of the chimney cannot be reached, a soot door must be fitted to enable this to be done.

Existing Fireplace

An existing fireplace opening can be bricked up or sealed with a register plate, 2.5mm sheet steel or concrete. A short length of flue pipe may then be used to connect the stove to the chimney. Ideally the old fireplace should be filled in so that there is a smooth streamlined entry into the flueway. (Fig 9)

Typical installation for Inglenook Fireplaces

Inglenook fireplaces can have very large bore chimneys (Fig 10). Check with your installer – you may need a stainless steel flexible flue liner for solid fuel fitting.

Flue Damper (Not Supplied)

When burning wood, a flue damper may be fitted to reduce the draught through the stove if the draught is too high. When the damper is set in the open position the chimney draws at full draught, increasing the volume of air flow through the stove and flue. Shutting the damper restricts the flow, slowing the rate of burning. The damper should be fitted to the stove flue and should be the same size as the flue pipe. As a rule it should be fitted no closer than 700mm from the flue outlet of the appliance.

A flue damper should not be fitted when burning solid fuels other than wood.

Boiler Connection

Warning: This stove should only be connected to your heating system by a qualified plumber or heating engineer (Hetas approved or equivalent) with experience in fitting boiler stoves. If it is not linked correctly it could result in serious damage to your home heating system.

General:

The design and installation of the heating system will be unique to each application. Plumbing should be carried out in accordance with relevant Building Regulations and safe practices. In all cases the installer (qualified plumber or heating engineer) must be responsible for all calculations, design and installation. The manufacturers cannot be held responsible for any losses due to incorrect specification or connection to the heating system.

Gravity Circuit:

The stove must be connected on an open vented gravity circuit with expansion pipe, open to the atmosphere. It must NOT be connected to a sealed heating system or unvented HW cylinder.

If the stove is to be linked to an existing heating system in combination with an oil or gas boiler, then a neutralizer (not supplied) must be incorporated as a common link. The neutralizer will come with its own instructions as to use.

The stove should be fed from a header expansion tank with separate cold feed and expansion pipes. These pipes must not contain any shut off valves. The expansion pipe should be 22mm diameter and rise continuously from the highest point of the gravity flow pipe to the expansion tank.

The gravity circuit should connect to a domestic hot water indirect cylinder of minimum 135lt capacity, using 28mm flow and return pipes, rising continuously from the boiler to the cylinder. Any nominally horizontal runs of gravity pipework should slope upwards at not less than 1:30. The base of the hot water cylinder should be located at least 150mm above the top of the stove. The gravity circuit must not contain any shut off valves and should be fully lagged to minimise heat loss. The pipes should not exceed 7.8 meters (25ft) in length to/from the cylinder. In general, the shorter the run of pipework, the more efficient the water heating.

A heat soak radiator of at least 2kW must be used to dissipate heat when central heating is switched off or when the hot water tank is fully heated. The heat soak radiator must be positioned above the stove on the same gravity circuit.

Link Up:

On heating and hot water installations, a semi-pumped system should be used to the central heating system with gravity circulation to the hot water cylinder. For optimum performance of the boiler we recommend that all 4 tappings are used when using separate gravity and pumped heating loops. The flow and return pipes should be taken from diagonally opposite sides of boiler.

Injector Tee:

If only two tappings are used on a common flow system, they should be taken diagonally opposite and the remaining tappings should be plugged. An injector Tee should be fitted to join the gravity feed and central heating circuits back to the stove, which should be situated as close to the stove as possible. The tee connection encourages the stable flow of water through both circuits and prevents priority being given to the stronger flow, typically the pumped circuit.

Pipe Thermostats:

When joined to central heating circuit the gravity flow pipe should be fitted with a high limit thermostat fitted set at 90°C. This should be wired to switch on the circulation pump and dissipate excess heat around the radiator circuit. A low limit thermostat should be fitted

on the return pipe from the hot water cylinder. This should maintain the return water temperature above 45°C and prevent activation of the circulation pump until the gravity circuit is up to temperature. It is important to fit a corrosion inhibitor to the water system.

Commissioning

Upon completion of installation, the stove and flue system should be tested by a suitably qualified person to make sure it is safe for normal use. A smoke draw test should be completed to check for soundness of joints and seals and also that all smoke and fumes are taken from the appliance up the chimney and emitted safely.

First warm the flue with a blowlamp or similar for about 10 minutes. Place a lit smoke pellet on the centre of the grate with the air controls open. Close the door – the smoke should be drawn up the flue and be seen to exit from the flue terminal. Complete the test with all windows and doors shut in the room where the appliance is fitted.

If a ceiling fan is present it must be operated on max for the duration of the test. If there are any extraction fans in adjacent rooms these too must be operated on maximum setting during the test with the interconnecting doors open. If any spillage occurs, recheck the suitability of the flue system making sure there is adequate air supply to the room (as per Building Regulations).

Light the appliance and slowly increase the temperature to operating levels. Open the main fire door when the appliance reaches normal operating condition and carry out a spillage test using a smoke match or pellet around the door opening. If any spillage occurs, open all windows, allow the fire to go out and recheck the flue system and ventilation.

All connections to the boiler should be checked to ensure there are no leaks during operation and that the flow and return water connections are working properly. The stove should be fired up initially by the Plumber / Heating Engineer to ensure that it is operating safely with the rest of the heating system.

Operating Instructions

Warning: The door and operating handles become hot when the stove is in use. For your safety use the glove provided.

Initial Firing of Stove

We recommend that you have two to three small fires before you operate your stove to maximum heat output. This is to allow the paint to cure and the castings to relax and consolidate location. We recommend this 'running in' procedure after long idle periods to preserve the life of the stove. During this you may notice an unpleasant smell. It is not toxic but for your own sake we would suggest that during this period you leave all doors and windows open.

Air Controls

Primary air is controlled via the sliding vents (**A - Fig 11**) in the bottom of the door; this provides a conventional air draught to the bed of the fire. (+) indicates more air, (-) indicates less air, (+) and (-) are marked on the primary and secondary air controls.

Secondary air is controlled via the sliding vent (**B - Fig 11**) above the door. It is this 'Airwash' that keeps a clean and uninterrupted view of the fire, also aiding in good secondary combustion of fuel and reducing emissions into the chimney and environment.

Thermostat Controls

Rotate the thermostat dial to desired setting (**E - Fig 11**) by turning clockwise to increase water output temperature. '0' indicates the closed off position for automatic air intake. Please note that primary and secondary manual controls still need to be closed off to shut down the fire.

Lighting the Stove

Place fire lighters or paper and kindling on the grate. Light the fire at base leaving all air controls open. Allow the fuel to reach a steady glow and build the fire up gradually. Once you have a good fire established across the grate bed, further fuel can be added as required.

Running the Stove

When your fuel is well alight you can start to restrict the primary air intake. If burning wood only the primary air control can be fully closed. If you are burning solid fuel you will require more primary air. Your stove is burning with maximum efficiency when a bright fire is achieved using minimum air inlet.

The stove can be banked up for long periods. When burning solid fuel empty the ash pan. Open air controls and let the fire burn brightly for a short period. Refuel and close air controls; the exact setting required will depend on the fuel used and the chimney draw so some practice may be necessary. To revive the fire, open air controls until the fire is burning brightly, de-ash if necessary and refuel. Set air controls as required. The stove is not suitable for overnight burning.

Notes on Wood Burning

Wood burns best on a bed of ash and it is therefore only necessary to remove surplus ash from the grate occasionally. Burn only dry, well seasoned wood, which should have been cut, split and stacked for 12 months with free air movement around all sides of the stack to enable it to dry out. Burning wet or unseasoned wood will create tar deposits in the stove and chimney and will not produce a satisfactory heat output. When loading wood, make sure that the end grain of the wood in the stove is pointing away from the glass otherwise the moisture and gases coming from the end grain of the wood will dirty the glass.

Table 5 - Maximum log lengths	
Westcott 8kW	350mm (14")
Westcott 13kW & 21kW	400mm (16")

Petroleum coke fuels or household waste should not be burned on this appliance.

De-Ashing

To de-ash the grate, pull the riddle lever in and out with a slow positive action so that the ash falls into the ashpan (**D Fig 11**).

The ash pan should be emptied each time after operating the stove so not to let build up of ash occur. Where possible, it is best to wait until the stove and ash has cooled before removing the ash pan. To remove, open the stove door by lifting the handle upward (**C - Fig 11**) then using the hand tool lift the ash pan out of the fire (**Fig 12**). For efficient burning of your appliance, make sure the grate is clear of burnt debris; e.g. nails, etc.

Shut down Periods

If shutting down the stove for long periods (e.g. for summer months) make sure that all ash is removed from the stove and that the chimney flue ways and baffle plate are brushed clean. Close the door and leave all air inlets open fully. This action will ensure air circulation through the appliance and will help to avoid corrosion and condensation within the appliance during this shut down period.

Safety Notes for Your Guidance

FIRES CAN BE DANGEROUS.

Always use a fire guard in the presence of children, the elderly or the infirm. Inform all persons the dangers of high temperatures during operation of the appliance including the stove pipe.

Use operating tools provided.

DO NOT OVER FIRE.

It is possible to fire the stove beyond its design capacity. This could damage the stove, so watch for signs of over firing. If any part of the stove starts to glow red, the stove is in an over fire situation and the controls should be adjusted accordingly to reduce air intake. Never leave the stove unattended for long periods without adjusting the controls to a safe setting. Careful air supply control should be exercised at all times.

Warning - Fume Emissions

Properly installed and operated, this appliance will not emit fumes. Occasional fumes from de-ashing and refuelling may occur.

An extractor fan must not be used in the same room as this appliance (e.g. cooker extractor fan).

Persistent fume emission must not be tolerated. If fume emission does persist, then the following immediate action must be taken:

1. Open doors and windows to ventilate the room.
2. Let the fire out, or eject and safely dispose of fuel from the appliance.
3. When the stove has cooled, check for chimney flue blockage and clean if required.
4. Do not attempt to relight the fire until the cause has been identified. If necessary seek professional advice.

General Maintenance

Baffle Plate

This should be removed at least once a month to prevent any build up of soot or ash, which could lead to blocked flue ways and dangerous fume emission. If the baffle plate is removed the chimney/flueway can be swept through the appliance.

Stove Body

The stove is finished with a heat resistant paint and this can be cleaned with a soft brush. Do not clean while the stove is hot, wait until it has cooled down. The finish can be renovated with a suitable brand of paint.

Glass Panels

Clean the glass panels when cool with a proprietary glass cleaner. Highly abrasive substances should be avoided as these can scratch the glass and make subsequent cleaning more difficult. Wet logs on heated glass, a badly aimed poker or heavy slamming of the doors could crack the glass panels. The glass will not fracture from heat.

Chimney

Check your chimney each year before starting to use your stove for the winter. Birds may have nested in the chimney or masonry may have cracked. Both chimney and flue pipe must be swept at least once a year by a Qualified Chimney Sweep.

To avoid a build up of soot on the baffle plate (the plate inside the stove above the grate) it must be removed and cleaned periodically. This plate locates the back and side firebricks so note its position before removal. To remove, lift plate and remove one side brick; this will allow the plate to drop and aid removal. To replace, position

baffle plate on back and side plate, lift plate and replace remaining brick, making sure it has located in position. This must be done when the stove is cold.

Troubleshooting

1. Poor heat output

- a. Stove too small for room: Seek advice from a Qualified Heating Engineer as to (kW) output required for the room size. As a guideline the volume of the room in cubic feet divided by 500; e.g. room 15'x15'x8' would require 3.6kW approx.
- b. Chimney and/or flue pipe restricted, room ventilation restricted: On installation these should have been checked but regular maintenance is necessary as conditions can change; e.g. soot build up, birds nesting, masonry fall, dust build up or furniture blocking vents.
- c. Poor quality fuel: Only burn dry seasoned timber, soft woods have a lower heat output than hard woods per hour. Solid fuels vary in heat value; check with your coal merchant as to suitability.

2. Dirty Glass Panel

- a. Generally caused by poor fuel quality, see (1c)
- b. Use secondary air slide (Airwash) for glass panel
- c. Fire burning too low, open air vents on stove to create hot fire; this may 'burn' glass clean.
- d. If glass requires cleaning use glass cleaner recommended by your supplier; only use glass cleaner on cold glass. DO NOT USE any abrasives or scrapers as these will scratch glass and increase future tar build up making it harder to clean.

3. Unburnt Fuel in Firebox

Insufficient air reaching fuel. Open primary air slide, this will supply combustion air to burn fuel fully (unless it has reached a 'point of return'). Check if the ash pan is full and empty if required. De-ash with the riddler to make sure the grate is not blocked and check for jammed clinker or nails when the fire is out and the stove has cooled.

4. Smoke and Fumes Entering Room

These are very dangerous and must NOT be tolerated. Open window and allow fire to burn out. Seek expert advice immediately. DO NOT USE stove until the problem is solved.

5. Chimney Fire

Identified by loud roaring sounds, dense smoke and sparks emitting from chimney. Shut down the air supply by closing air vents, close stove door fully and call fire brigade immediately. Regular chimney maintenance will prevent chimney fires. Seek advice from a Qualified Chimney Sweep. Chimneys must be checked annually and more often when bitumas coal and poor quality smokey fuels are used.

After Sales Service

As a sign of our commitment to quality, all new Dimplex solid fuel stoves are guaranteed against casting faults and other manufacturing defects for 10 years in the case of non-boiler stoves and 5 years in the case of boiler models, subject to certain conditions and exclusions. The guarantee covers the main body of the stove and external cast parts under normal domestic use - it does not cover use in commercial premises. The guarantee period begins on the date of purchase. The guarantee covers replacement of the parts found to be defective but does not cover labour charges.

Conditions and Exclusions:

The guarantee does not cover the following items which are deemed to be consumable items under normal use: glass, rope seals, grate, ashpan, cast iron liners, riddling lever, baffle plate, fire bricks and log retainer.

It is a condition of the guarantee that the installation complies with relevant Building Regulations and is carried out by a suitably qualified individual (HETAS registered in England and Wales, or equivalent in other countries) with certificate of installation and appropriate commissioning retained by the end-user along with proof of purchase.

Whilst the guarantee does not cover any aspect of the flue arrangements for the installation, or the installation work itself, as these are beyond the control of Dimplex as the manufacturer of the stove, it is a condition of the guarantee that the flue be swept by a suitably qualified individual as appropriate but at a minimum interval of once per year. It is expected that the stove would be inspected for developing faults at the time of sweeping to allow any necessary maintenance to be carried out.

Damage or defects caused by the following are excluded: over-firing, use of inappropriate fuels such as petroleum coke or household rubbish, flue draft problems, ventilation issues, accident, misuse, fair wear and tear, unauthorised modifications or repairs made using incorrect spares.

In normal usage the paint finish of the stove may change colour slightly and in the case of enamel finishes, may develop hairline cracks. As these circumstances are considered normal, they are not covered by the guarantee. Over-firing of an enamelled stove can cause the finish to flake off. Damage caused by over-firing is excluded from the guarantee.

It is a condition of the guarantee that only genuine Dimplex spare parts are used. Parts that may need occasional replacement are fire bricks, ashpan, grate and log retainer. NB: sealing rope and rope adhesive are generic stove spares that can be purchased from most stove retailers. Provided the rope seals are replaced like for like and fixed with appropriate stove rope adhesive, this will not invalidate the guarantee.

Genuine Dimplex spare parts are available in the UK direct from the manufacturer and can be ordered via www.dimplex.co.uk or by telephone on 0845 600 5111. For Republic of Ireland orders see www.dimpco.ie or Tel: 01 842 8222

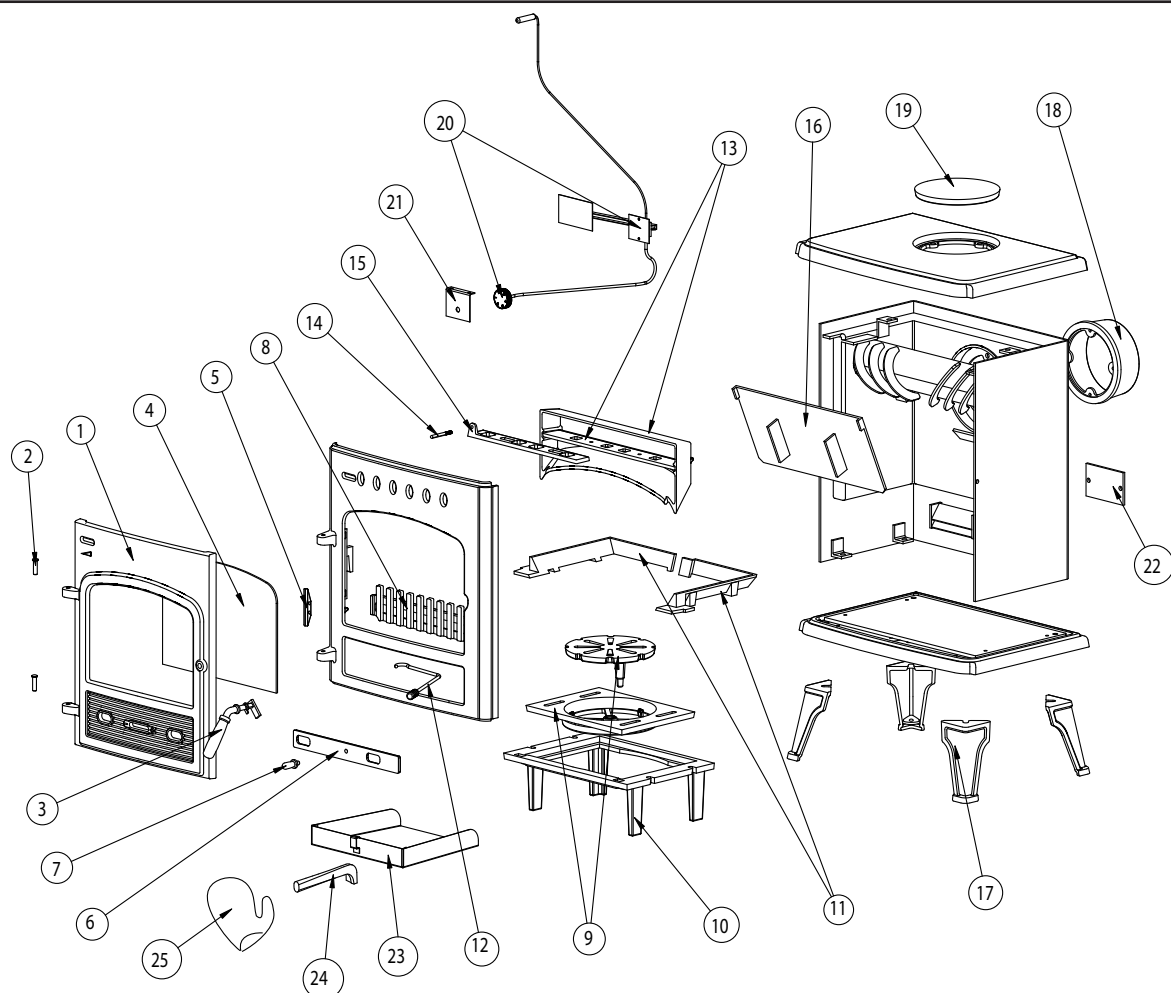
Dimplex reserves the right to provide either replacement parts or a replacement stove, at their sole discretion, in order to satisfy claims made under this guarantee.

Replacement parts or stoves are covered only for the remainder of the original guarantee period.

Dimplex will not be held responsible for any consequential or incidental loss, damage or injury, howsoever caused.

The Dimplex stove guarantee does not affect, and is in addition to, your statutory rights.

Should you require after sales service or should you need to purchase any spares, please contact the retailer from whom the appliance was purchased. Please do not return a faulty product to us in the first instance as this may result in loss or damage and delay in providing you with a satisfactory service. Please retain your receipt as proof of purchase.



Westcott 8kW, 13kW & 21kW Boiler Stove - SPARE PART NUMBERS

Item	Description	Westcott 8kW boiler	Westcott 13kW boiler	Westcott 21kW boiler
1	Door	3011030	3011050	3011070
2	Door Hinges	3011031	3011031	3011031
3	Door Handle Assembly	3011032	3011052	3011072
4	Glass	3011033	3011053	3011073
5	Glass Fixing Brackets	3011034	3011034	3011034
6	Primary Air Slide	3011035	3011055	3011075
7	Primary Air Knob	3011036	3011036	3011036
8	Log Bar	3011037	3011057	3011077
9	Grate Inner & Outer	3011038	3011058	3011078
10	Grate Seat	3011039	3011059	3011079
11	Grate Surround RH & LH	3011040	3011060	3011080
12	Grate Riddle Bar	3011041	3011061	3011081
13	Airwash & Inner plate	3011042	3011062	3011082
14	Airwash Handle	3011043	3011043	3011043
15	Airwash Slide	3011044	3011064	3011084
16	Baffle Plate	3011045	3011065	3011085
17	Legs	3011046	3011066	3011066
18	Flue Collar	3011090	3011090	3011090
19	Blanking Plate	3011091	3011091	3011091
20	Thermostat Kit & Dial	3011047	3011047	3011047
21	Thermostat Dial Mounting Plates	3011048	3011048	3011048
22	Air Inlet Blanking Plate	3011092	3011092	3011092
23	Ashpan	3011049	3011069	3011089
24	Hand Tool	3011093	3011093	3011093
25	Protective Glove	3011094	3011094	3011094

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